WEEKLY NORTHWESTERN GAZETTE.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1861.

The Lesson Taught.

The New York *Times* of the 24th, in an article entitled "Progress of Secession—What has already been gained—South and North," concludes with the following paragraphs:

What is the contrast presented by the Northern States? While at the South everything is going from bad to worse, at the North everything is recovering its normal tone and condition. The earnings of our railroads are greater than at any previous corresponding period, indicating a most active internal trade. At the South this is almost entirely paralyzed. The utmost activity pervades all our great routes of trade. The foreign exports of the Northern States are unexampled in amount. Money is abundant. Capitalists eagerly proffer millions to the support of Government. At the present day, power is measured by the amount of money a State can command. The seceding States cannot borrow either at home or abroad, and not one of them has a dollar accumulated in its treasury. In the whole of them, money is so stringent that property has fallen excessively in value—that in slaves from 30 to 50 per cent. In the meantime, neither Government nor the North have lifted a finger. What a commentary this upon the advantages of secession!

In the Northern States, on the other hand, money is accumulating beyond all precedent. The Share market, the great thermometer of the public feeling, is most buoyant. Prices are rapidly approaching the high figures reached before the Presidential Election. All these things indicate a confidence of security and strength, and that the worst has passed. The exhibition North will tell with great effect at the South, where it was believed that secession would completely break us down, part the States, divide our people into hostile parties, and excite mobs of needy workingmen to rise and sack our cities. The progress of time discloses more and more clearly the strength and stability of the North and the weakness of the South.

It is a most valuable lesson—one which secession alone could have taught us, and is unquestionably worth all it has cost. It has shown that Government is order, personal safety, the protection of property, and the conservation and maintenance of material interests; that secession is anarchy, destructive alike of persons and property, and if persisted in, annihilation to both. An insane impulse, excessive conceit, or great political crimes can often be expiated in no other way. Where these are to be atoned for, the sooner the remedies follow the more perfect will be the recovery, the less the loss and sacrifice sustained.

The statements of the tendency and condition of things relating to material prosperity, North and South, at the present time, are no doubt true, but we think there is great danger in placing too much reliance on their influence in righting the present deplorable wrong-doing, that is fast dividing the Union, and in fancy only, but in fact. Henry Clay, in his after-life, saw and acknowledged a mistake he had made in his younger experience, in supposing that with the people of the United States *the love of* WEALTH *was stronger than the love of* PARTY. The spirit of War and that of Wealth are opposites. The very nature of the one is destructive of the other. When party spirit is wrought up to that point of sensitiveness that it puts on the armor of war, as is the case now in several of the Southern States, the peaceable disposition of Commerce shrinks from its contact, as health shrinks from contagion. Yet, almost all the wars of the world have had their origin about the rights of property in some form. It is the office of Commerce to *exchange* property by peaceable means. It is the nature of war to take property by *forcible* means, and by this it will be seen how the latter inevitably destroys the former. This civil, secession war is easily traced to the fact, that eighteen millions of the free white people of the United States will not adopt the notion of the remaining eight millions about certain rights of property in negro slaves. We agree to allow them to make and live by their own regulations on their own soil, but on our own soil we choose to make and live by *our own*, and this is the cause of quarrel. We refuse to submit, and a portion of the eight millions, in defiance of constitution, law and plighted faith the most sacred, determine to sever the nation at the expense of civil war. That they will, by their misconduct, lessen vastly the amount of their material wealth, admits of no question. But, that fact will be as likely to make them worse and to confirm them in their follies, as it will to make them better and more reasonable. Such is human nature. The leaders of this secession movement have gone too far to retreat. The disposition that has impelled them on so far, will not let them stop where they are. In a few days more a Southern Confederacy will be formed. We know of no earthly power at all likely to prevent it. When formed, is it at all likely that it will immediately disband, as the leaders would feel, in utter disgrace? By no common law of human action can such a thing be looked for. There may be a re-union of the States, but as it has taken the time of a generation of men to sever the Union, it may take as long to heal it, for the process involves nothing less than a change of national temperament. We hear it said that the slaveholders will become impatient under their burden of increased taxation. That may be likely, but of the eight millions there are only some EIGHTY THOUSAND slaveholders, and were they so disposed, what could they do among so many? As good citizens, we have a plain rule of duty to pursue—to abide in all faithfulness by the Union as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Contemplated Attack on Washington.

There is evidently the most substantial reasons for believing, that an extensive conspiracy exists to capture the City of Washington by the Secessionists. To us at this distance the thing appears strange and unaccountable; but after what has occurred, we should suspect such an event almost as a matter of course. If Congress does not take effective measures to prevent this, it will prove that they are infatuated with a sense of security by no means real.

Mrs. Cross of Peoria had been sweeping, and after taking up the dust had deposited the same in the grate of a stove. Attempting to stir the fire, there was a tremendous explosion knocking her over and severely burning her face and eyes.

Burning Eloquence.

In the House of Representatives, last Tuesday, Mr. Clemens, of the Wheeling district in Virginia, immortalized his name by a speech of which the following are extracts:

"I speak," said Mr. Clemens, "as a Southern man, identified with all the interests of the South; as a Western Virginian, as the custodian of those who were not old enough to know the perils to which they were exposed by those who were now riding on the crest of the popular wave, but who were, nevertheless, destined to sink into the very trough of the sea to a depth so unfathomable that not a bubble would ever rise to mark the spot where they so ignominiously went down. Well might those who had inaugurated the revolution which was now stalking over the land cry out with uplifted hands for peace, and deprecate the effusion of blood. It was the inventor of the guillotine who was its first victim, and the day was not far off when they would find among their own people those who would have to rely upon the magnanimity of that population whom they had most cruelly outraged and deceived. He had not the heart to enter into a detail of the arguments, or to express the indignant emotions which rose to his lips for utterance. But before God, and in his inmost conscience, he believed that Slavery would be crucified should this unhappy controversy end in dismemberment of the Union. If not crucified it would carry the death-rattle in its throat. It remained to be seen whether treason could be carried out with the same facility with which it had been plotted. There was a holy courage among the minority of every State that might for the time [illegible] dead, but sleep, and ere long the stone would be rolled away from the mouth of the [illegible] would witness all the glories of a resurrection."

In speaking of the Toombses and Davises of the Senate, he says:

"To be a diamond of the first water, a man must stand in the Senate House of his country, and in the face of a forbearing people, glory in being a traitor and a rebel. He must solemnly proclaim the death of the nation to which he had sworn allegiance, and with the grave solicitude of an undertaker, invite its citizens to their own funeral. *He can take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, but he can enter with honor into a conspiracy to overthrow it.* He can, under the sanctity of the same oath, advise the seizure of forts and arsenals, dockyards and ships and money belonging to the Union, whose officer he is, and find a most loyal and convenient retreat in State authority and State allegiance."

English Opinions of the Crisis.

The British papers continue to discuss our difficulties with their accustomed coolness and courage. The London *Review* of the 29th December, in a long article on the subject says:

"It is a truth absolutely certain that any policy will miscarry which assumes that England can be coaxed or bribed into connivance at the extension of Slavery. The popular feeling of the country may be extravagant in degree, and inopportune in its manifestations, but it is quite settled. The utmost that the seceding States could obtain from us would be the acknowledgement of their flag, and even that concession would not be so easily granted as an American correspondent of the *Times* seems to imagine; for a friendly government would always be obliged to take into the account the light in which the still cohering United States would regard the recognition of the Seceders.

The same paper continues:

It is evident, in short, that the dissolution of the United States, so far from being hailed as a profitable transaction, will be lamented in this country, both as the premature failure of a great experiment, *and as a probable source of great diplomatic embarrassment.*

Religious Miscellany.

Satan wastes but little time or strategy on spiritual pigmies. Fools do not suit his purpose. Cowards he despises. The already sleeping he leaves asleep. But when he hears of an athletic saint, a Great-Heart or a Valiant-for-the-Truth, a man zealous of good works, a Samson who can shoulder off a gate, or hew down a thousand foes with jaw-bone, or throttle the lion of error—how he lusts for the blood of such a hero! How he keeps his tempters on his track! How he sends one Delilah after another to find out where his strength lies.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Sir, I have tried to be sectarian. I *can't* be. I have labored to work out the principles on which people spend their lives in building up dividing fences between themselves and neighbors. But, sir, I have always found that *a summer spent in building fences brings a winter of starvation, without a crop.* I prefer to think of those things in which as Christians we are united, and they constitute the whole truth which is necessary to save us from sin."—[Dr. Tyng

God is revered by the services which multitudes pay him, on the Sabbath, as they take an offering and come into his courts. We look upon these Sabbath gatherings over all the land as the evidence of a deep-seated far-reaching piety, which clings to the arm of God as the nation's only fortress and refuge. They are the exponent of a national sentiment which the world cannot smother or repress. They are a hopeful of good, present and future, springing from the liberal hand of a Father who loves to pour benefactions down in answer to the adoration of beseeching souls. And so long as the Sabbath is observed in its integrity, we will not tremble for the safety of the ark either of religious or civil liberties.

Important from Washington.

By Telegraph to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Special Dispatch to the South.

Wm. H. West has been dispatched by Government to the Southern cities with most important despatches and in great haste.

Proposed Repeal of the Duty on Foreign Sugars.

As soon as Louisiana secedes, Congress will probably pass a bill repealing duties on sugar.

The Secession Question in Tennessee.

Letters from Tennessee say that the struggle between the Unionists and Disunionists is terribly bitter. The latter threaten, if beaten at the polls, to resist by force.

Secession of Arkansas.

A wealthy planter just arrived from Arkansas reports that the triumph of secession in that State is inevitable.

Prospects of Compromise

It is quite certain that Crittenden's resolutions will not pass Congress, but some plan of compromise most likely will.

An officer of the Navy, just from the South, says that all the States which have seceded, except South Carolina, are ready to come back upon reasonable concessions being made.

Meeting of Conservatives.

Messrs Crittenden, Bigler, Douglas and others, called a meeting to night with Etheridge and other conservatives of the House, to consider a new measure of Compromise, just elaborated, of a highly important character. The proceedings are strictly private.

The South Carolina Commission.

Col. Hayne positively submitted an additional communication to the President yesterday, accompanied by certain statements and specifications.

No reply has been made, or will be for some time.

Pensacola, Florida.

Interest culminates on Pensacola at this time. Pensacola bay makes up from the Gulf of Mexico near the western coast of Florida, and not more than twenty miles from Alabama. At Pensacola there is the Navy Yard, under command of Com. Armstrong, who has been in the Naval service fifty-one years, was surrendered; the Fort, under command of Lieut. Slimmer, still holds out. The last report is that the Fort is invested by over two thousand rebel troops from Florida and Alabama. Fort Pickens, overland, is not more than fifty miles from Mobile. Batteries are erecting and, bloody work may be expected. The steam man-of-war *Macedonia*, it is said, has been ordered to the relief of Fort Pickens, and should soon be heard from that locality.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1861.

Mr. Pryor's View of It.

Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, says the Union is already dissolved, and advises that we all conclude to peaceably separate divide the public property, and have two Republics. With regard to the first position, is there not far too much reason to believe that he is right? Is not the Union literally and in fact divided? And why should it not be divided, if the individual States so choose? WE HAVE NO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THAT DESERVES THE NAME. To prove this, we appeal to the facts of history for the last three months as unyielding testimony. The existence of a Government is shown in its power to *command* the due execution of the laws. What we call our "Federal Government," has not shown, of itself, a single manly act in the above-named space of time to proof that it even had the *disposition* to enforce its power of command, and without such disposition *power* is but a name, not worth even the substance of a shadow. If any cause could have aroused a Government to assert its dignity, did such dignity exist, such causes have not been wanting either in number or in force. A catalogue of them should crimson the cheek of every American, when he considers [illegible] submitted to, if not acquiesced in by the Federal Government. And still the talk is "compromise." It is hinted that even the States that have seceded can be *bought back*. Senator Mason, of Virginia, at least thinks that those States will honestly pay for all the forts and arsenals that they have stolen. They want new guarantees from the North that their rights shall not be invaded! Was impudence like this ever before conceived of? And what is equally strange on the contrary, they will and do make a large portion of the People of the North believe that the latter have been encroaching on their rights, as they affirm continually! One thing is certain, while slavery exists, the art of governing by first stripping the human mind of all true manhood will not have to be reckoned among the lost arts on earth. We have hope of the coming Administration, unless we are all completely "sold out" before Mr. Lincoln takes his seat, or unless the public mind has become so debauched by selfishness that re-invigoration is impossible.

The Border State Proposition.

The Border State proposition is substantially as follows:

1. Recommending a repeal of the Personal Liberty bill.
2. That the Fugitive Slave law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping and so as to provide for the equalization of the Commissioners fees, &c.
3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with Slavery in any of the States where it now exists.
4. That Congress shall not abolish Slavery in the Southern Dockyards, Arsenals, &c., nor the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.
5. That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-State Slave trade.
6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African Slave trade.
7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing Territory of the U. S.; that in all North of that line Slavery shall be prohibited, and that South of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting or in any manner interfering with African Slavery, and that when any Territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in an area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted with or without Slavery, as its constitution may determine.

Our strong impression is, that the above, or any of the similar plans of compromise, are little else than prospective divisions of the public domain and other property, when the Slave States all unite in the Southern Confederacy. It will be, perhaps a successful attempt to drive a good bargain, in view of a very probable contingency. The idea of "amending the Constitution," for the purpose mentioned is only a blind. All the States so understand that instrument now. As for restoring the Missouri Compromise line—it could be restored with less than half the bribery and corruption that it cost the South and the Government to break faith on the measure only a few years ago. The other matters stipulated are not of material importance, as the African Slave trade is prohibited now. As intimated above, we have not the least idea that the Cotton States will abandon their cherished Southern Confederacy for any programme like this. We regard it as the least objectionable plan that has yet assumed any definite form for "staving off" the division of a part of the Slave States. But, we prefer the Constitution as it is, and the Union which it guarantees.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge—A True Man.

A few days since, Hon. Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee, spoke in the House of Representatives in Congress, as a patriot, a statesman and a hero. During his speech he was interrupted by Mr. Leake, of Virginia, who asked whether he was speaking on the side of the South or of the North. He replied:

I am speaking on that side which has few representatives on the floor—I am speaking on the side of my country. [Applause.] Already in the South bold men, educated men, chivalrous men, were drilling and disciplining the military forces. Men were excited with all the pomp and circumstance of war. Men believed that Lincoln and his cohorts were going to the South to apply the torch to towns, and hamlets, and dwellings, and these things arose from Southern misapprehensions of Northern men. To allay this, to stop the tide of revolution, he would vote for the Crittenden proposition. He would vote for the proposition he had submitted himself, he would vote for the report of the gentleman from Ohio, he would vote for anything that was of any value, that had any principle, and that would relieve the public mind from the apprehensions which beset it. He hoped Congress would effect something to stay the tide of revolution; but if nothing could be done, as he said before, he would go before the people, and throw himself into the "deadly imminent breach," and would resist the wave of disunion to the last. And if the worst came to the worst; if his State should be dragged to the brink of the fearful precipice, and be made an unwilling victim, it would be in at the last moment of his country's ruin. And now, in advance, he washed his hands clear of the shame and of the crime that will attach to those who would overthrow public liberty and raise a despotism on its ruins. Wherever the flag of his country floated, there would he go, and he would cling to it in this, the dark hour of her peril, with all the sacred trust and confidence of an enthusiast clinging to his God. [Applause.]

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Toronto, Jan. 29.

The *Leader* of to-day again asserts and guarantees the correctness of its former announcement in regard to the policy of the British Government with reference to a Southern Confederacy.

Message of the President,

On submitting certain Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia to Congress.

The President to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia on the 19th inst., having in view the peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten the Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th inst., by ex-President Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement in the hope that he may render service to his country in this its hour of peril. These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the people of the slave States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar to Commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment. I confess I hail this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this ancient and renowned commonwealth, we have the fullest assurances that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened and persevering [illegible] know that other patriotic States have appointed and are appointing Commissioners to meet those of Virginia in council. When assembled they will constitute a body entitled in an eminent degree to the confidence of the country. The General Assembly of Virginia has also resolved that ex-President John Tyler is hereby appointed by the concurrent votes of each branch of the General Assembly a Commissioner to the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson is hereby appointed by a like vote a Commissioner to the State of South Carolina, and the other States that have seceded or shall secede, with instructions respectfully to request the President of the United States and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the Government of the United States. However strong may be my desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power, and Congress alone, under the war making power, can exercise discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between this and any other government. It would, therefore, be a usurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no Constitutional control. If he were thus to act, they might pass laws which he should be bound to obey, though in conflict with his agreement. Under existing circumstances, my present actual power is confined within very narrow limits. It is my duty at all times to defend and protect the public property within the seceding States, so far as may be practicable, and especially to employ the Constitutional means to protect the property of the United States, and to preserve the public peace at this, the seat of the Federal Government. If the seceding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, then the danger so much to be deprecated will no longer exist. Defence and not aggression has been the policy of the Administration from the beginning; but whilst I can enter into no such engagement as that proposed, I cordially commend it to Congress, with much confidence that it will meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce collision of arms pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia. I am one of those who will never despair of the Republic. I yet cherish the belief that the American people will perpetuate the Union of the States on some terms just and honorable for all sections of the country. I trust that the mediation of Virginia may be the destined means under the Providence of God of accomplishing this inestimable benefit. Glorious as are the memories of her past history, such an achievement, both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, would surpass them all. (Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, Jan. 28, 1861.

"Our Flag is Still There."

The *National Democrat* publishes the following letter from Athens, in Northern Alabama:

Athens, Ala., Jan. 22, 1861.

ED. DEMOCRAT:—To-day has been a glorious day for the town of Athens, in spite of the threats of that arch traitor, Yancey, to compel us, the citizens of Limestone county, to submit to treason and disunion. We have this day run up the glorious flag of our Union on the courthouse, and the working men of Athens have just been out and fired one hundred guns in honor of the Union and the flag.—Long may it wave. We did not forget the music, for we had that same old tune played frequently, that our fathers used to keep step to the Union, and for the Union.

You may depend that this town will be the first to meet any traitors on the line of North Alabama. As to the people here, I can say, with confidence, that there is no Disunion men here; and, as for the ladies, God bless them! they are all true blue. Long may they wave.

Yours respectfully, UNION.

A Farmer Killed—A Heartless Man.

From the Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader

Mr. James Carey, a respectable farmer from Farm Ridge, met his death on Wednesday under the following circumstances. He was returning home from Ottawa with a two horse wagon. A little beyond the old Tracy place, in South Ottawa, on the road going eastward from the gravel road, while going up a hill, something gave way about the harness of the off horse. He dropped his lines, stepped around, fixed the harness, and was returning to retake his lines, when just as he had passed the hub of the near hind wheel, he was caught by the like hub of another wagon coming down, and crushed between the two. He died in fifteen minutes. There was another man with Carey, who called to the man who had passed to stop; that he had killed Mr Carey; but the man, saying he couldn't help it, drove on; nor, we believe, has any one yet ascertained who the man was. It is said the wagon coming down the hill, by reason of the ice, had slid against the other wagon; so that the whole was an accident, yet it is singular that the man should be so careful to conceal his name.

Gen. Jackson's Opinion.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says:

More than twenty years since the writer of this article, in conversation with the oldest member of the Senate of the United States, a representative to that body from Ohio, and who was a personal friend of President Jackson, said, "Suppose there should ever be a separation between the free and slave States, which party would be entitled to the control of the Mississippi?" He answered, "Neither; but if the river should be obstructed by the South, or if they should attempt to secure it against free navigation, the people of the North western States would sweep the aggressors into the Gulf of Mexico." Has modern degeneracy reached the inhabitants of the North western States? I trust not.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—A man named Enoch Green has been arrested, charged with being concerned in the brutal murder of the wife and two children of Mr. Orendorff, on Delavan Prairie, Tazewell county, in this State, last Fall. He was examined and committed to jail to answer the said charge at the next term of the Circuit Court of Tazewell county. The testimony of Ott, together with other circumstances, point him out as a guilty man.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1861.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

In a short article yesterday we attempted to express our opinion that the Federal Government, as such, was amazingly weak. We would explain ourselves further, lest we are misunderstood. Our Government is weak, only in *self-government*. The world in arms from outside pressure could not conquer us. We all agree on this. But, so weak are we as a nation in *self-government*, that one-half of the States actually contend, that any single State can seize by warlike force the forts and arsenals of the United States, and that we cannot, as a nation, fire a hostile gun to reclaim them, or to wrest back to its owner his rightful property! As we understand it, the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia have passed just such resolutions, and these States, on this point, would speak for all the rest. If this is not 'giving up the ship," as far as *self-government* is concerned, the difference in definition is one of words, and not of things. Did we choose to illustrate this milk-and-water weakness by other classes of facts, we might refer to what has transpired in free States as well as in slave States in abundant proof. We might point to the seventy slave ships that [illegible] York, within the last few years; we might point to Booth, who swaggered for several months about Wisconsin, with pistols in his belt, defying the United States to arrest him, till finally he grew careless, left his terrific pistols at home, substituting that of two women, when the Federal officials in violation of the sacred law of non-coercion and chivalry also, did summon sufficient courage to recapture him, though the said women did scream vociferously! We might continue this catalogue almost indefinitely by referring to the particular cases in which the sub treasury law has been violated with impunity, and all through the South the post-office law is violated with safety in hundreds of instances every day. In fact, so common have these things become, and they are looked for so much as a matter of course, that they attract no attention. Cunning, trickery, palaver, blarney, and that peculiar sort of power possessed by "confidence men," has almost crowded modest frankness, which strives to build its temple to ambition by faithful services and modest merit, and that prefers to perish in obscurity rather than undergo the disgusting process of puffing oneself into notoriety by graceless pretentious impudence—this, we say, has been almost crowded out of notice in this country by the other. It has become to be a *national* trait. Impudent pretension is the principal stock in trade of the disunionists at this time, in their war on the Union. The stripling youth has taken his grandfather by the beard, and half the family insist, that the prematurely old man has no right to seize his venerable crutch and knock the youngster down.

This disproportionate weakness of the Federal Government was foreseen by Washington, Hamilton and their particular associates, who strove to guard against it in framing the Constitution, but in vain. Perhaps in the nature of the case no preventive could have been devised. Our only hope, under God, consists *in bringing back the Administration of the Government to its original integrity*. We trust, a right step was taken [illegible] that way in electing ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency. If he has in him the true elements of a great founder, like ALFRED the Great of England, or JOHN HAMPDEN, or of our own WASHINGTON, he may succeed in accomplishing the great object, for it is a gift implanted in the nature of such men to create the thing that above all things else they desire. May this thing accomplished fill full the measure of MR. LINCOLN'S fame.

Rumored Charge of Treason

A special despatch from Washington to the New York Commercial Advertiser, mentions a rumor, that "charges of treason will be presented against Mr. Toucey, the Secretary of the Navy, by the House of Representatives."

☞ The British newspapers contain many affecting narratives of death among the poor from exposure to the severe cold weather which prevailed during the two weeks after Christmas. The ice on the London parks was visited by crowds of persons on the 7th inst., and several serious accidents occurred.

☞ In Philadelphia, thieves pretend to quarrel and fight in the street, for the purpose of robbing such benevolent persons as may interfere to separate them!

☞ The donation to the American Board of Missions from August 1st to December 31st, 1860, amounted to $68,000. This is a much smaller amount than was anticipated.

☞ The New York *Herald* says that the total colored population of that city is 10,831. Of this number 7,826 are blacks and 3,005 mulatoes. In 1850 the total negro population was 18,915.

☞ A new mode of punishment has been adopted at the Sing Sing State Prison, which is to shave off all the hair except a stuft on top of the head. This is called the "Japanese comb," and the prisoners had rather bear the tortures of the shower bath than suffer it, because it makes them a laughing stock among their fellows.

☞ There was a tremendous snow storm at the East on Thursday last. Travel between New York and the New England cities was almost suspended. The snow extended west of Buffalo and into Canada.

☞ One of the oldest citizens of Mansfield, Ohio, who had done the State some service in times past, proposes the formation of a military company of old men. He says he wants *real old fellows who can't run.*

☞ John G. Boker, whose daughter married John Ucan, the coachman, has departed for Germany, there to spend the remainder of his days.

CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco papers make up their statements for the year, showing an export of $42,325,000 in gold, and $8,732,000 in produce; the produce export being an increase of 3½ millions over the year before, and wholly a creation of the past three years. The passengers arrived by steamer were 30,000, and those departing were 14,000, showing an apparent gain of 16,000 from this source, to which should be added 50,000 overland.

☞ The house in which Thomas Jefferson was born, in Shadwell Depot, in the county of Albemarle, Va., was burned on Saturday night.

Thos. Lye, one of Christy's Minstrels, lately committed suicide in London, by cutting his throat.

XXXVIth Congress--Second Session.

Washington, Jan. 28.

HOUSE.—Mr. Rice presented the petition of 14,000 citizens of Boston of various political opinions, asking for a peaceful adjustment of our national difficulties. The committee to whom it was entrusted, asked it to be presented to the House, which was accordingly done. The petition was enclosed in an American flag, and its presentation caused applause on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. Campbell presented the resolutions of the Pennsylvania legislature, expressing ardent attachment to the Constitution and the Union, and repugnance to secession, and pledging the support of that state in such a manner and to such an extent as may be required for the maintainance of the laws.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to enquire into the expediency of retroceding to Maryland the portion of the District not necessary to the wants of the Federal Government.

The resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature were presented, tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Vandover offered joint resolutions that no grounds exist for a dissolution; that it is inexpedient to amend the Constitution, and that a government which cannot execute its laws is not fit to be maintained. They were referred to the committee of five.

On motion of Mr. Aldrich, the committee on ways and means [illegible] the expediency of repealing the [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] offered a resolution that members from slaveholding States be requested to present an ultimatum proposition, embracing their views, upon which they will be willing to pledge their States to act up to in the Union, as a final adjustment. He moved the previous question, when the resolution was lost, 29 only voting in the affirmative.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three came up.

Mr. Pryor advocated, that the Union was already dissolved, the only alternative now being peace or war. He charged that the Republicans, by refusing concession, were about plunging the country into a war. He said the North alone would be accountable to posterity for the calamities resulting from civil war. The South is contending for the principles of constitutional freedom, and the cause of the South is the cause of liberty. Mr. Pryor deprecated a conflict, and urged a peaceable separation, and the establishment of two Confederacies.

Mr. Grow moved a suspension of the rules to take up the Kansas bill, which passed, 117 to 42.

So the Kansas bill has passed both Houses.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, closing with commendation of the peace resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, and hailing the proposition with grateful satisfaction as to agreeing to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce collision between the States and the U. S. government. He says he has no power for such an agreement; defence, not aggression, has been the policy of the government from the beginning. He recommends Congress to abstain from passing any law, the enforcement of which is calculated to provoke hostilities. He trusts that the mediation of Virginia may be the means, under Providence, of accomplishing the ends of peace.

A resolution was adopted, allowing the Committee of Five to sit during the session.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, the House, under a suspension of the rules, passed the bill for more effectually organizing the Militia of the District of Columbia, by a vote of 119 to 42. Much opposition from the Democrats.—Adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Crittenden submitted resolutions in favor of his resolutions, from Michigan and other states. Also similar resolutions from the R. R. Convention.

Iverson presented the ordinance of secession of Georgia, which was read. He addressed the Senate, justifying the course of his state. He said there were two important points for the consideration of the government—either to make war or peace. If it made war, the south will seize all the fortifications and not pay a dollar of the public debt. [Laughter.] If coercion was attempted, the south would fight and never submit to subjugation till every white man was exterminated. Cotton is King. If the government blockades our ports other nations will interfere. If no war ensues the South might consider the subject of a reconciliation, but he was opposed to it. He acknowledged many courtesies, and bade Senators farewell.

Mr. Hemphill, of Texas, made a lengthy address, arguing in favor of secession and that the withdrawal of a state was not rebellion and was no cause of war.

On the reception of the President's Message, with the Resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, Mr. Mason moved that the Message be printed.

He said Virginia offered herself as mediator. The Republicans request the President to prevent a collision, which if occurring, no mortal arm could remedy the evils to follow.

He trusted the noble effort of his State would be successful. It was a delusion to think that coercion would not lead to war. He said the seizure of forts was a measure of precaution. If peace was restored, every dollar of public property would be accounted for. He believed the seceding States were actuated by a desire to keep the peace, and the plan of Virginia was the only course which would avert the evils now threatening.

Mr Hale asked if Virginia had made a similar appeal to the seceding States?

Mason answered that a commissioner had been sent to all the separating States.

The motion to print was agreed to.

Adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 29.

SENATE.

Mr. King introduced a bill authorizing the employment of volunteers to aid in the enforcement of the laws and protecting the public property. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Private bills were considered till 1 o'clock, when the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr Chandler moved to amend so as to give six sections of land per mile instead of one. Adopted.

Mr. Clark moved to amend that the grant of lands and bonds is to be made on the express condition that Congress shall hereafter have power to amend the provisions of the act, but not to diminish the specified amount of contribution. Adopted.

Mr. Wilkinson moved to amend by making the amount paid to the central route fifty million instead of sixty million dollars, and that to the southern route twenty-five million instead of thirty-five millions,—the design being to provide for the northern route by another amendment. The amendment was discussed at some length and disagreed to—ayes 19, nays 24.

Mr. Wilkinson offered another amendment, to provide for a Northern route, which was agreed to, 22 to 19.

A motion to strike out all but the Central route, was voted down, 25 to 22.

The bill was finally reported to the Senate, which soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House considered the Senate's amendment to the Post Office bill, but took no action on the same.

The Report of the Committee of Thirty-three was then taken up.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., regretted that he was compelled to believe that no compromise could now be made. When six States are in open and declared rebellion, having seized the public forts and arsenals, and robbed the public of millions of public property—when he saw our harbors blockaded, and armies in hostile array against the flag of our country which had been insulted, he saw no hope that concession, humiliation and compromise would have any good effect whatever. Rather than give concession to rebels, he would see the Government shattered into ten thousand atoms.

Mr. Harris, of Md. spoke of the glories of the country, and said that the disasters now pending sprung from the empty rivalries of political parties, and the inability of boasted statesmen to solve the problem of the status of the territory in regard to slavery. The verdict of impartial history will be, that there is no reason for secession and none for a disruption of the Union. He appealed to all to come up and help save a great nation. For too much of the present mischief come from the section to which he belonged, springing from the ambitious desires of politicians at the South, who want a greater eminence than they can command under our present system.

He repeated that secession is the unholy offering of Southern political ambition—of too much of the aggravation which roused the resistance of the North. He appealed to the North if there was not too much aggravation on their part and by their representatives, which administered to a Southern spirit which was ever ready to seize with avidity what would feed their appetites. Both sections are responsible for the troubles. The secession of six Southern States met with no sympathy in Maryland.

Mr. Hughes denied that Mr. Harris spoke for the part of Maryland he represented.

Mr. Harris—Not more than a corporal's guard in Maryland favor secession. [Applause.] He denied the right of secession. He urged his Northern friends to do something at once for pacification. There was a smouldering fire under Maryland which might [illegible] Let [illegible]ment the Union more firmly. Then let us have less eloquence in speeches and more pertinent eloquence in votes. Give us the Crittenden or similar propositions.

He closed as follows: Let me not instead of our national music hear the Marseilles, which is not music to my ears; flaunt not before my eyes the flag of a divided nation; excite no devotion in my American heart; but let me and my people go to our graves with our consecrated melodies ringing in our ears and over us the dome of the Union with all its constellated stars. [Applause]

Washington, Jan 30.

HOUSE

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Cobb, stating that he had received a certified ordinance of the secession of Alabama, and therefore he felt it his duty to decline any further participation in the business of the House. He adds that he need not express his deep regret at the circumstances which render this step necessary on his part. God save the country. Cobb made a few affecting remarks in taking leave, imploring his friends to do something with the view of reuniting all the States.

The Speaker presented the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, in favor of a settlement of our present troubles either by the Border State or by Douglas or Crittenden's plan, and especially favor the calling of a national convention.

Mr. Cox hoped that it would be laid on the table and printed. They are the expression of 200, who are as good patriots as live in the Republic.

The Speaker—They will take the usual course, viz: be laid on the table and printed.

Mr Reynolds, from the select committee of five, reported a bill for calling for the militia of the United States in certain cases.

Mr. Branch presented his reasons in writing for his non-concurrence in the report.

The bill was recommitted and ordered printed.

John Cochrane, from that committee, reported a bill to further provide for the collection of duties on imports.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendment to the Post Route Bill.

SENATE.

The agricultural report from the Patent Office was received and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Bigler presented several memorials, among the rest a memorial of the working men of Philadelphia in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. He said the latter was a memorial representing 50,000 working men of Philadelphia, without any political distinction. He was willing to yield anything reasonable to the South, and thought that the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky were eminently just, and he moved that they be printed.

Mr Cameron said he also had a petition representing working men of Philadelphia, but it differed vastly in the sentiment. He referred to the speech of his colleague, and said he had been charged with endorsing the speech. He certainly never endorsed the whole of it, but he was willing to do anything to bring peace and safety to the country; but he wanted to know if what he did would be received, if it would bring back the leaders of rebellion in the South—for he considered it rebellion.

Mr. Mason said that the Senator from Pa. said they were willing to make concessions. The Southern States had not asked concessions in any form.

The South had no complaint to make of the Constitution. The Constitution had been violated and her rights disregarded; but she never asked concessions. She only wanted that the Constitution be carried out. She would be humiliated in asking any concessions, and the North would be humiliated in granting them.

Mr. Trumbull presented a petition from citizens of Chicago against any concession while the South was in rebellion against the constitution and the laws. He said let the government put itself in a position to be respected and it would have respect and obedience. Also a petition from the Methodist Conference of Illinois, asking that if a compromise was made there be provisions made for the safety of the citizens in the States and no man persecuted for the sake of his religion.

Mr Foster presented a petition of certain citizens of Connecticut, fishermen, for protection of the fisheries off the Florida coast, where vessels had been seized and subjected to a fine.

Mr. Crittenden presented a petition of 2400 citizens of Mississippi in favor of his resolutions.

The Pacific Railroad bill came up and passed—Yeas 37, Nays 14.

The nays were as follows: Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Chugman, Fessenden, Green, Hunter, Saulsbury, Johnson of Tenn., King, Mason, Nicholson, Powell.

Thompson and Ten Eyck were excused from voting.

Fessenden was in favor of one road, but voted against two or three.

The bill to erect the Territory of Jefferson was considered and amended, changing the name to Idaho.

Mr. Wilson moved to strike out the provision taxing all property alike. Rejected.

Mr. Hemphill moved to except schools, &c., pending the vote, the Senate adjourned.

The Seceding Senators.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1861.

The Republican Senators have determined in caucus to accept the withdrawal of the ten seceding Senators as an actual resignation. They will therefore, propose that the names of Messrs. Clay, Yulee, Mallory, Iverson, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Davis, Brown, Chesnut and Hammond be stricken from the roll of the Senate. By this action, the danger of the Southern Senators reclaiming their seats under pretence that they had not resigned, will be avoided.

THE FAMILY.—The family circle is God's blessed ordinance, and is the sweetest, the happiest, and the most hallowed spot on earth. It is the nursery of affection, of friendship, and of virtue; the place where those ties of mutual dependence and help are first formed, which, in their expanded state, unite human society; and according to the manner in which the rights of the family circle are enjoyed, its duties discharged, and its true benefits realized, are the moral character, the stability, and the grandeur.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSIONERS.

Harrisburg, Jan. 28.

A bill authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to the 4th of February Convention at Washington has been agreed on, and will probably pass tomorrow.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, Jan. 28.

The steamship Ætna brings four days later European news. The Jura and Borussia arrived out on the 15th.

In the Court of Queen's Bench Edwin James applied for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Anderson, a fugitive slave in prison in Toronto. The motion was founded on an affidavit of the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The Court, after a consultation, granted a writ. Chief Justice Cockburn admitted that in doing so it might be regarded as compatible with colonial independence, but still the Queen's Bench had jurisdiction, Anderson being regarded as a British subject.

It is stated that several rifled cannon have been shipped from Liverpool for Charleston.

Weather was again severe throughout England.

The French Legislature is summoned for the 4th of February.

Persigny has ordered the free circulation of all foreign journals throughout the French empire.

The Bourse on the 15th inst. opened firm and closed dull and lower at 67f

Hostilities were suspended at Gaeta. Part of the French fleet had already left, and all would leave on the 19th.

Victor Emanuel had issued a proclamation calling on the people of Italy to show towards Garigny that they desire the unity of Italy.

It is asserted that King Frances wrote the Emperor of Austria, declaring his intention [illegible]

The Prussian chambers were opened by a speech from the King. He said the friendly relations between the great powers were being strengthened by the recent meeting. He said it was the national duty to bring about a solution of the Danish difficulties, and reiterated his intention to remain faithful to the principles he had already announced.

A political amnesty had been proclaimed in Prussia.

The financial pressure in France is reported to continue; there are rumors of a probable additional advance in bank minimum.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds had been steady, but on the 15th they became dull and heavy, and consols declined 1-4 per cent., closing at 91¼@91⅜ for money, and 91¾@91⅞ for account. The heaviness was caused by a report that the Bank of France was still losing gold, and that a further rise in the rate of discount there was contemplated. It was also said that the Bank of England was taking some considerable amounts of money on loans of stock. In the discount market there was no change; good bills were negotiated at a fraction below the Bank rates. The Daily News says many persons believe the Bank of France will have great difficulty in maintaining specie payments.

The Morning Chronicle says some arrangements had been made with exchange houses to transmit gold to America direct from London on French account.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour slow and 6d cheaper; quotations 29s to 31s4d. Wheat in limited demand at about former rates. Corn in rather more demand; 38s to 38s6d for mixed and yellow, white slow at 40s. Wakefield, Nash & Co. say holders of flour insisted on full rates, and they call corn 6d dearer. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

In the London market breadstuffs dull and nominally unchanged. Sugar active, at full prices.

The Etna brought $1,500,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Portland, Jan. 29.

The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool Jan. 17, via Londonderry Jan. 18, arrived this A. M.

The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on Jan 18, and the Fulton, from New York, arrived at Cowes on the same day.

Liverpool breadstuffs market generally quiet and steady, wheat had a downward tendency. Provisions generally dull.

London Markets, Friday Noon.—Consols 91⅞@91⅞ for money, [illegible]@91⅞ for account. Latest [illegible] were [illegible] 30¼@31 discount, Erie 33, N. Y. [illegible]@76.

FRANCE.—It is expected that a decree will soon appear, that if Piedmont makes war [illegible] Austria, she need expect no assistance [illegible] France.

Great [illegible] military preparations are in progress.

SPAIN.—The Spanish instructions are to keep strict neutrality at Gaeta.

NAPLES.—The bombardment of [illegible] is to be resumed Monday. It is not true that the ships of any foreign power are to take the place of the French fleet.

The Sardinians have resolved to attack Gaeta by sea immediately.

ENGLAND.—The *Times* city article says—funds firm, but prices closed Friday same as Thursday. About £60,000 were taken from the Bank today for America. About £350,000 in gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of France.

The *Times* deprecates the secession movement in America, and says, should the Southern Confederacy become the rest U. States, as far as present prospective territory is concerned, it is doubtful whether the connection between New York and New England, on the one hand, and Illinois with the neighboring States on the other, could long survive separation from the South.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

New Orleans, Jan. 29.

The Convention resumed its deliberations at 12 o'clock. A great crowd assembled, including some ladies.

A motion was made and adopted, that a committee be appointed to receive the commissioners from seceding States.

The committee on federal relations presented a series of resolutions for immediate consideration, which were postponed.

The committee went into secret session to consider the resolutions presented by the committee on commerce, supposed to be concerning the free navigation of the Mississippi River, and the principles of free trade.

The Convention is still in secret session, now 9 o'clock, P. M.

New Orleans, Jan. 30.

The Convention was called to order at half-past two. Hon. N. J. Vason, Commissioner from Georgia, was introduced, and delivered an address.

The Convention elected John Perkins, Jr., a delegate for the State at large; and the following delegates to the Montgomery Convention: 1st district, O. McConrad; 2nd district, U. F. Kenner; 3d district, Geo. E. Sparrow; 4th district, Henry Marshall.

No other business was done.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

Leavenworth, Jan. 29.

The admission of Kansas creates considerable enthusiasm among all parties; 100 guns were fired to-day by order of the Republican Central Committee.

Messrs. Jones & Cartwright, the transportation firm in this city, have not assigned, as may be inferred from special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* of the 27th. The only assignment is that of Russell, Majors & Waddell, who prefer home creditors and endorsers.

Jones & Cartwright are preparing for an extended freighting business on the plains during the coming season.

A new daily newspaper, published by U. R. Anthony, made its appearance here yesterday. It will support the Republican administration.

The weather is very pleasant; the recent heavy snow is fast disappearing.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO.

New Orleans, Jan. 28.

Judge McCaleb, of the U. S. District Court, resigned to day, in consequence of the secession of Louisiana.

Dates from the city of Mexico have been received of the 18th. The Constitutional Government was in full operation. Passports have been sent to the Spanish Minister, the Papal Nuncio, and the Obarges from Guatemala and Equador. Considerable excitement existed among the Spaniards. The American Legation had removed to the city of Mexico.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1861.

A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

That a Southern Confederacy composed of the eight cotton growing States will in a short time be formed, is a foregone conclusion. Is it probable that the remaining Slave States will be prevented from joining with them? There is no doubt a sincere effort making by a great many honest and patriotic people in all the non-cotton-growing States to keep those States in the Union. If things could remain precisely as they are now for ten days longer, it is possible that the Border States (free and slave) might come to some definite understanding that would be satisfactory to all, except the eight States first referred to. But, notice for a moment the shrewd trap laid by the Secessionists to prevent any such consummation. The border slave States have pledged their Legislatures, and we doubt not, to a great extent, the People, against this word, "Coercion." This, with the Secessionists, is a great point gained. The meaning of the word is vague in most minds, but they will now immediately proceed to give it their own definite shape and meaning, which will be, that when a Government Fortress is attacked by command of the State in which said fortification is situated, that the Federal troops in said fortress have no right to return the fire or repel the attack. Absurd as this appears to us, in case of an actual collision, it would be pressed upon the people, two thirds of those of Virginia would believe it, embrace Secession, and Virginia, in this case, speaks for all the rest. We look for the occurrence [illegible] four days as the next movement on the Secession programme. We look for an attack either on Fort Sumter or Fort Pickens. It will be deemed necessary to hurry on this catastrophe, in order to prevent or nullify any favorable action to the country of the Fourth of February Convention to meet at Washington.

England and a Southern Confederacy.

The Toronto (Canada) *Leader* announces in the most positive terms, and repeats the assertion, that "it is the intention of the English Government to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy as soon as it is formed." The assertion is believed to have no foundation in truth by those who are well qualified to judge. In referring to it the New York *Times* well remarks: "Let any Foreign Power thus thrust herself into the management of our internal affairs, and the world will give a fresh demonstration of the energy and the power of which twenty millions of Freemen are capable, under provocations which touch their honor and threaten them with destruction."

Kansas one of the United States.

On the 30th day February, 1861, James Buchanan, as President of the United States, sent a message to the House of Representatives, announcing that he had signed the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. So, to this extent, the faith pledged by the Congress which passed the Missouri Compromise has been vindicated.

☞ The wife of B. B. Vandegriff, Esq. of Cincinnati, has fallen heir to an immense Cuban estate, valued at not less than $100,000. The lady inherited the fortune from a relative who lately deceased in the Island of Cuba, and among other stipulations in the will of the decedent, the legatee is required to reside upon the Island. Mr. Vandegriff is winding up his affairs in Cincinnati preparatory to removing with his family to Europe.

☞ A plot to blow up and burn the North Market House, St. Louis, was discovered last week. A fifty pound keg of powder was found under the building, with a fuze which had [illegible] placed in sly nooks about the building were jugs of combustible material to aid the work of destruction.

☞ A family has been broken up in Oswego, N. Y. It is the old story. The wife was seduced by a "friend" of the family; the husband surprised them in the act that dishonored him; the guilty man escaped; the guilty woman was sent back to her friends; the children were placed in an Asylum, and the husband fled the scene of his disgrace. Sad world!

☞ The road-bed, right of way and real estate of the Springfield, Mount View & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Ohio, from Springfield to Delaware, including tools, machinery in the shops and rolling stock, was sold at Sheriff's sale yesterday. Frederick A. Lane, of New York city, was the purchaser of the entire property, for the first mortgage bondholders, at $1,000,000.

LEAVING.—The following paragraph from the Charleston *Courier* implies that some of the best families are leaving the city. The *Courier* of Saturday 12th says: "The removal of many excellent families from the capital is regretted, but nobody proposes to stop them from managing their own domestic affairs in their own way."

CANADA DEFAULTERS.—It has been ascertained that twenty-three of the agents of Crown Lands and Forests, in Canada, are defaulters. The sums which are due range from $27 27 to $25,698 76. The aggregate amounts to $85,896 57.

☞ So severe was the cold in London, England, about the weeks ago, that a woman was frozen to death while tending an oyster stall at the corner of the street.

☞ There is a beggar detective in Philadelphia appointed by law, and paid a certain sum to intercept the would-be needy and those who ask alms.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Evening Chronicle* announces the gratifying intelligence that all the principal rolling mills of that vicinity are in operation and doing a large business.

☞ Squires, the table lifting medium, from Boston, is making a sensation in Paris. He has performed before Napoleon, and may perhaps marry a Russian heiress, as Hume did.

☞ Col. Hoe, of New York, is now in Paris, trying to renew the French patent for his great cylinder presses; but thus far there seems to be but little disposition to grant the renewal.

ENGLAND AND COTTON.—The English papers complain that our political troubles threaten to raise the prices of both cotton and corn, thus diminishing the wages and increasing the expenses of their factory operatives

☞ A company of agriculturists from Tennessee are negotiating for lands along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad.

SECOND THE MOTION.—The Galena *Gazette* suggests the name of Hon. E. B. Washburne as a suitable person for a position in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, to occupy either Secretaryship of the Interior, or Postmaster-General. "So say we all of us"—*Waukegan Gazette.*

☞ A gentleman heretofore standing high in St. Louis, has committed forgeries to the amount of $40,000. Hon. Trusten Polk is one of his victims.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York World.]

Washington, Jan. 25.

The House consumed the day in speeches, the greater portion of which were almost inaudibly read to empty benches.

The address which the Virginia members of Congress sent out to their constituents, will probably have the effect intended, that of precipitating that State into the arms of the seceders.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, in his speech in the House, this afternoon, said all he could in confirmation of this intention, and anticipated that his State would be out of the Union before the 4th of March.

Five of the Virginia delegation in the House will issue a counter address.

Messrs. Millson, Harris, Clemens Smith, and Boteler will take up the cudgels against the positions of the first address immediately after it reaches here.

Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin are quite anxious to go out, as both are aspirants for honors in the proposed confederacy; and should they receive official notice of the secession of their State, the Louisiana congressional delegation will retire on Monday.

The presence of Jeff Davis at Charleston is viewed in different lights here. The *quid nuncs* are decidedly of opinion that he is looking after the military movements, and conferring with the South Carolina authorities about the attack of Fort Sumter. This is hardly probable, as the position he is aiming at, in the event of a failure to secure the presidency of the southern confederacy, is generalissimo of the southern army.

I am informed that Maj Anderson does not altogether share in the general impression that he will not be attacked

The government has dispatched William West, late of the Lander wagon road expedition, to several southern cities with important dispatches, the purport of which, of course is strictly secret.

[illegible] House to day in active consultation with republican members, as well as occasionally visiting the democratic side of the House. He is using his best endeavors to get the republicans to adopt the propositions of the Border State caucus. He will deliver a speech here to-morrow in favor of compromise on some ground

Ex President Tyler had another protracted interview with the President to day. The President and Mr. Tyler agree on general views regarding the policy of coercion. The President will promptly respond, and give Virginia such assurances as will meet the favor of all those not persistently bent on disunion.

A Veracious Witness.

One of the witnesses recently examined before the Grand Jury, was Dr. Jones, a reporter on the *Herald*, part of whose testimony is thus reported:

Foreman—I understand you sent a telegram to South Carolina notifying the authorities there of the departure from this City of the steamer *Star of the West?*

Dr. Jones—Who told you so?

Foreman—You have been called here to be questioned, not to question us. Please answer my question.

Dr Jones—I ask pardon. I am constantly sending telegrams South, and cannot specify any as far back as that.

Foreman—You are on oath.

Dr Jones—I know it.

Foreman—Did you or did you not send a telegram about the *Star of the West* to Charleston?

I may have done so and I may not.

Foreman—Can't you remember whether you did or not?

Dr. Jones—I cannot

The same person publishes in yesterday's *Tribune* the following card:

To the Editors of the N. Y. Tribune

I have to state that I am no spy, as charged in your paper of this morning. I utterly detest the name, and am incapable of acting the part of one.

I have been for some time employed as a special telegraph news reporter for a few Southern newspapers, including one in Charleston. My business has been to send them, when occasion required it, important commercial intelligence and general news items of interest. *Hence, in the discharge of my duty as a telegraph reporter, I did send an account of the sailing of the Star of the West.* If that was treason, all I have to say in conclusion is, make the most of it.

ALEXANDER JONES.

HERALD OFFICE New York, Jan. 23, 1861.

Strength of the American Constitution.

Perhaps, rightly considered, the present movement is a palpable proof of the strength of the American Constitution. There is something like rank rebellion in South Carolina. Civil war is talked of, and the Government is inactive or trimming, yet everything goes on as if nothing was the matter. Trade is brisk, the banks are liberal, and money tolerably plentiful. In any other country there would be a commercial panic, a cessation of dealing, and a terrible alarm.

The army would be called out the national forces augmented, any number of suspected persons in prison. But Jonathan acknowledges no alarm, and, if not indifferent to the result, seems to care very little what it may be. The free States are quite strong enough to stand alone; and while people talk of the North and South, they seem to forget that, greater than both, there is a mighty West, drawing with its happier influence the resources of the North and South. Treason and rebellion are therefore merely incidents in a Republic so vast, and are to be extinguished rather by neglect than force. There will be any quantity of talk, but probably no fighting. —*Liverpool Post.*

The Monticello Muskets.

The following facts in relation to the lot of muskets seized on board the steamer Monticello a few days ago, were communicated to our reporter yesterday:—These weapons, it appears were manufactured for the British Government, at Windsor, Vermont, but rejected as unserviceable. Subsequently they were shipped to Vera Cruz, to be used by one of the Mexican factions, but they were again rejected and thrown on the hands of the manufacturers. They then fell into the possession of one of our leading banking concerns, and finally, after a year or so, were purchased by the Adjutant General of the State of Georgia, and it was while they were being shipped pursuant to his order that they were seized by our Metropolitan police.—*N. Y. Herald,* 25*th.*

The Milwaukee Post Master.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Jan 25.

The Postmaster at Milwaukee, Wis., has refused to honor a draft of the Department for $4,000, and thus forfeited his official position No explanation has been given of this default, and a special agent must be sent out immediately to take possession of the office, in accordance with the regulation of the Department.

Col. John C. Fremont, the celebrated explorer, and the candidate for the Presidency of the republican party in 1856, arrived in the city yesterday morning by the Ariel Mr. Fremont, we understand, comes to the city on business connected with his Mariposa claim and mining company. Their rights are now fully recognized by all the tenants, and the community is as orderly and prosperous a one as any in California. The company itself is also doing a very large and profitable business.

If there be any truth in the rumors which have been current, respecting Mr. Lincoln's intention to offer Col. Fremont a seat in his cabinet, or a foreign mission of the first class, as a recognition of his honorable, though unsuccessful candidacy for the highest office in the nation, in the party which has now elected Mr Lincoln to that place, Col. Fremont's arrival is opportune.—*N. Y World.*

We heard a couple of politicians yesterday, sighing over the affairs of the nation. Said one of them, "I wish Old Jackson was in old Buchanan's place." "I ain't so particular about that" retorted the other; "I'd be satisfied if old Buchanan was in old Jackson's place."—*Prairie du Chien Leader.*

☞ The rumor that the Marquis of Downshire threw his daughter's lover (a navy lieutenant) overboard, and drowned him in the bay of Naples, is denied by the London *Times,* which explains that the phrase "throw him overboard" has a Pickwickian meaning. He was not drowned, although perhaps he wished he had been.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1861.

The Republican Party---Its Duty.

Mr. Cobden, the English statesman and reformer, is reported to have said of the Republican party of this country, that it wanted self-assertion, saying "that it never acted as if it was more than half right, but as if it owed an apology for existing." We do not believe that this criticism applies with as much force to our Republicans of the Northwest as it may to some others; but there is truthful and scorching satire in the remark. But, do we not need a constant recurrence to first principles to re-assure our faith in the unyielding justice of our cause, to give us that strength always necessary to victory in this stern conflict of right against wrong. What are we contending for? In what lies our strength? What is our theory, and what must be our practice under it? Our strength is in our faith in the principle of *self-government*, as a nation as well as individual citizens. Our theory is clearly defined in the Constitution of the United States; and our practice does and shall, unless we are overcome by numbers, develop those laws that serve to uphold and cultivate the highest happiness of mankind. Our principles are right, and to us they every day gather brightness from a contrast with the dark designs of those who are at this moment defying heaven and uptearing earth to prostrate our Constitution and Country. We repeat, our principles are right. In sunshine and in storm, in daylight or in darkness they may be trusted. The closer the will be in their own [illegible] them, the stronger they and the sooner will the country emerge from its present perils. Whoever doubts this policy, let him look for a single moment and see with what we have to contend. Organized conspiracy against the Union; treason in every form, bold, defiant, shameless; crouching subserviency where the firmness of fate should have been looked for; meanness that can insult the President-elect, our own honored and cherished citizen, by threats in anonymous letters sent through the post office or otherwise;—the catalogue might be extended, but this is enough;—in a time like this, in the face of such a foe, can a man with the heart of an American Republican in him even *think* of abandoning his principles to the mercy of foes like these. Whatever it may be, in a given case, precisely expedient to do, as a party, is proper subject for discussion; but what it is our duty NOT TO DO is a matter about which there should be but a single mind. We must not abandon our country, nor any part of it, in this time of its peril, but we should bring every legitimate power that may serve in any degree whatever to embody our party and add strength to strength, to bear for the purpose at this time. As a party, we have been called practical disunionists, and the lie has been ten thousand times, and times without number, repeated. It has been met by counter-assertion, but words have been denied in proof. The Republican party will soon speak for itself and our Country in *actions*, which will pass into history and suffer no denial or dispute. Treason fears this proof, backed with power to make itself felt as well as heard, and hence its hurrying activity to effect the national ruin before such time. In thirty days, with the energy inspired by fear and malice they may effect much, but we trust not all the mischief they desire. There is a couplet that runs like this:

> "The mills of God grind slowly,
> But they grind exceeding small."

Time may be necessary to do the work; but whoever raises his traitorous hand against this nation to destroy it, will be ground to powder. He who in the time of its peril refuses to raise his hand in its defence, deserves no better fate.

Census of Illinois

Hon S. A. Hurlbut, of Boone county, has received from the Supt of Census Bureau, at Washington, an official abstract of the Census of this State. The whole white population is put down at **1,691 238**. The ratio of Congressional representation is 127,216, which gives Illinois thirteen Representatives, and a fraction of 37,430. It is proposed, on this information, for the Legislature to immediately proceed to districting the State for members of Congress.

Registry Law.

Is not our Legislature to pass a Registry Law? It is really the best arrangement ever designed to keep order at the polls on election day and to prevent illegal voting. All good citizens and all parties should favor it.

MAIL ROBBERS ARRESTED IN MINNESOTA.—Two young men named Easton and Hooker, the latter a clerk in the Stillwater post office and the former sleeping with him in the office nights, have been arrested for robbing the Minnesota mails passing through that office southward. The evidences of guilt were found on their persons, and they have been committed for trial. Complaints have some time been made of missing money and letters from Minnesota, and this solves the mystery.

ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.—Gen. James of Rhode Island had contracted with the State of Alabama to furnish them with some of his famous breech-loading cannon; but since Secession he has written the authorities that all the money in Alabama would not induce him to send them a gun now. The Chicopee Arms Company, whose manufactory was burned out lately, had heavy contracts for arms with the South, but since Secession have refused to deliver them.

THE JOLIET PENITENTIARY MORTGAGE.—In the case of the State of Illinois vs Loring Sexton, *et al.*, Judge Norton has made a decision setting aside the sale of the Penitentiary, and decreeing the unconditional release of Ives' Mortgage as to the State Prison grounds—The whole matter in controversy has been decided in favor of the State.

☞ The deaths in London last year were at the rate of 20 to 1,000 population, and in New York 28 to 1,000. The total deaths in New York were 23,710.

LEGISLATIVE.—The joint committee of the Legislature appointed to raise money for carrying on the State Government, have agreed to recommend the borrowing of $200,000 from the Illinois Central Railroad fund, $250,000 of which is now in the treasury.

☞ Col. Sumner and Major Hunter join Mr. Lincoln in his trip to Washington by order of Gen. Scott.

FORT PICKENS.—At Fort Pickens there are about eighty men only to 240 guns. Lieutenant Slemmer, commanding the post, has his family with him. After he had abandoned Fort McRee his wife went thither to procure some of his wearing apparel, and it being denied her, she indignantly left, saying she herself, on her return to Fort Pickens, would man one of the guns.

A drummer is the lostest man in the world, because time beats all men, but the drummer beats time.

"Madame, a good many persons were very much disturbed at the concert last night, by the crying of your baby." "Well, I do wonder such people will go to concerts."

CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan 31.

HOUSE.

Mr. Morehead introduced a bill to prevent and punishment of counterfeiting, and the use of private stamps, labels, trade-marks, &c., of mechanics and tradesmen. Persons found guilty of doing so are to be imprisoned for 12 months, and to pay fine of not more than $3 000. Its consideration was objected to.

Messrs. Riggs and Stratton respectfully presented memorials extensively signed by citizens of New Jersey, urging an adjustment of the national difficulties.

Mr. Clark of Mo. presented a petition from citizens of Missouri praying for the adoption of the Crittenden compromise. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Hindman offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the judiciary to inquire whether Martin F. Conway, claiming to represent the State of Kansas, has been legally and constitutionally elected a representative to Congress from that State, and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

It was agreed to have a night session for debate only.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Senate's amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill.

The committee on ways and means recommended non concurrence in the Senates amendment appropriating $300,000 to ratify the provisional contract with Ambrose W. Thompson, to secure to the United States certain valuable privileges in the provinces of Chiriqui

Mr. Ware offered a proviso, that the contract be not approved till the United States be secured in the supply of coal, &c., provided it be protected from failure.

SENATE.

Mr. Seward presented a monster petition from the citizens of New York, for the passage of resolutions—substantially the Border State resolutions. The petition is signed by 38,000 people, and is 1,200 feet long. [illegible] said he had been asked to support this petition. He had not yet found, though anxiously waited and hoped for, that manifestation of temper on the part of the people of the country and representatives which would justify me in saying the seceding States, or those who sympathize with them, have made propositions which citizens of the adhering States could accept; or that this or any other of the various propositions from citizens of adhering States, or those desiring to adhere to the Union, would not be acceptable and satisfactory to the other party. I have thought it my duty to hold myself open and ready for the best adjustment that could be practicably made. I have therefore been obliged to ask this committee to be content with the assurance that I would express to the public and the Senate that the spirit in which they come is perfectly commendable. It is perfectly satisfactory to me to see a proper spirit, a spirit of fraternal kindness and affection, and its adoption by a large portion of my fellow citizens of the State where I belong.

I have asked them also, in return for having performed my duty on this occasion, when they arrive home they will act in the same spirit, and manifest their devotion to the Union above all other interests and sentiments, by speaking for the Union, by voting for the Union, and if it should be demanded, lending, even giving their money for the Union, and in the last resort, fighting for the Union; taking care that such speaking always goes before voting, and voting goes before giving money, and all go before battle, which I should consider hazardous and dangerous, and therefore the last, as it would be the most painful measure to be resorted to for the salvation of the Union.

This is the spirit in which I determined for myself to come up to this great question, to pass through it as I sincerely believe we shall pass through it; for although this great controversy is not already settled, I do not therefore any less calculate upon and expect it will be peacefully settled, and settled for Union. I do not expect the Union will be firmly re-established in ninety days, but my confidence remains that as I have not believed the passion and frenzy of the hour can overturn this great fabric of constitutional liberty and empire in ninety days, so I have felt sure there will be time even after the expiration of ninety days for the restoration of all that has been lost, and the re-establishment of all that is in danger. Secession, or revolution, on one side, and coercion or defiance on the other, are all to pass away before the Union is to become the grand absorbing object of interest and affection and duty upon the part of the citizens of the United States. A great many partizan interests are to be suppressed, party platforms to be swept away, before the Union, if it is in danger, and if it is to be saved, can be saved. But it will require a very short time, if the Union does require to be saved, for all these interests and platforms, all these men to disappear. You, everybody who shall oppose, resist, or stand in the way of the preservation of this Union, will appear like moths on a summer's evening, when the whirlwind of popular indignation arises that shall be excited at its full discovery that this Union is in danger through faction, or even the impracticability of one part alluding to the question of slavery in the Territories, which had been a vital one for twelve years at least.

He said that the admission of Kansas settled all that was vital or important in it, leaving behind nothing but passions which contest engendered. Kansas is in the Union, California and Oregon are in the Union, and now the same contest distracts the Union as before

The extent of the Territories, after the admission of Kansas, is 1,063,500 square miles, an area twenty four times that of the State of New York. Twenty-four such as New York are yet to be organized.

Now, under what is accepted by the Administration as judicial decree, every inch of that territory is slave territory.

He spoke of the decree not as he accepted it but as enforced by the existing administration over a considerable portion. The slave code made by the government is enforced; how many slaves are there in it? 24 African slaves. He had followed this thing in good faith, with zeal and energy, but confessed he had no fears of slavery when in the peculiar condition of things which have existed slavery has succeeded in planting only one slave upon every 44,000 square miles of territory, and then ceased to be the practical question. In lieu comes up the great question union or dissolution of the country, or no country; the question of hope, or the question of sinking forever under the contempt of mankind. Why then should he despair that a great people will be unable to meet the crisis. He had no fear. This is a confederacy, not an imperial government, or government of a single State; it is a confederacy dependant upon the imperial consent of all members, and subject to dissolution by their own action

But that assent is to be always taken by virtue of original assent, and held until the form prescribed by the Constitution itself, and time, and manner and such conditions which the Constitution prescribes, those which constitute the Union shall declare that it shall be no longer.

Mr. Mason said, after all else, the recommendation of the Senator is battle. Blood, then, is to save the Union. The Union is broken. Is there no Union in the country?

Mr. Seward said he was not surprised that the Senator from Virginia differed. The Senator sees a dissevered country. He saw returning reason and harmony in the Union, and the Senator from Virginia here. Is he in the Union or out? Seats are here, States here, Union here. He had contemplated fighting because he knew treason, North and South, might arm against the Union.

Mr. Mason said he wanted to place before the people the fact that the Senator proposes as a remedy war. He has presented the argument of a tyrant—force, compulsion, as the only resort. He wanted Virginia not to be hoodwinked by the cry of peace when there was no peace. He trusted the good sense of the people North and South to repudiate the counsels of the Senator.

Mr. Seward was amazed at the delusion of the Senator from Virginia. He made a speech pacific and fraternal; the Senator makes it a declaration of war. He could see nothing but war in a speech which simply proposed speaking for the Union, voting for the Union, and a convention in a constitutional form, and only after all were exhausted, then stand by the old flag, and if it must fall, to be wrapped in its folds

Mr. Mason said he was speaking for Virginia. She would never remain in the Confederacy unless guarantees were effectually made for the preservation of her rights. He was not willing to submit the question to the mass of the people, but the Constitution recognizes the people as people of the States.

Mr. Douglas desired peace and the maintenance of the Union, but failed to see anything in the action of the Senator from Virginia to encourage the idea. He was pained when the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) made a large advance toward conciliation, he seemed to be repelled by the Senator from Virginia. The Senator from Virginia said he wanted no coercion; he was applauded by the Senator from New Hampshire, (Mr. Hale). He was pained also when the Senator from New York this morning was met in such a spirit, as he feared moderation would prevail There seemed to be concert between extremists of both sides. Mr. Douglas said he never ceased to hope while there was hope, and thought he saw indications to-day. Why not adopt the amendment that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery, except to perform the duties regarding fugitives, and prohibit the slave trade. With that we might have peace.

Mr. Hale expressed surprise that the Senator from Illinois regarded with surprise the approbation he showed at the remarks of the Senator from Virginia. The latter said the people of Virginia are satisfied with the Constitution, and asked no concession. He was willing to take the Constitution as it is. It had been said that New England was to be sloughed off any way, and if the country could get along without New England, he would say, 'God bless them!' He paid an eloquent tribute to the enterprise and industry of New England. He might go to the cotton fields of the South, and see that but for New England that cotton which they call king would now be a beggar. It was also said the Northwest was going off. Well, good bye; but give us back our jewels, give back the Senator from Illinois, with his great principle, for he belongs to us. If Ohio goes, give back her thundering orator, Wade, for he belongs to us. [illegible] would be willing to do anything reasonable to save the country, but if the South insists, let them go, and when they return we will kill the fatted calf

Mr. Wigfall declared the South would never submit to coercion, and would never come back

Mr. Douglas responded to some remarks concerning his doctrine, concluding with the hope that the Union will be preserved

Adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 1.

SENATE.

Mr. Ten Eyck presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey, expressing a willingness to accept the Crittenden resolutions, advising a convention of the States, and appointing commissioners to meet the other States, and instructing the senators and representatives of New Jersey to act in accordance with the resolutions He said the resolutions commanded his respect, but were not to control his action.

Mr. Ten Eyck said the resolutions commanded his respect, but were not to control his action or manacle his limbs A Senator he thought was bound to guard the interests of his State, but he was also bound to guard the weal of all the States. He regarded the Constitution of the United States as supreme, and if a State demanded unconstitutional action, the Senator should feel bound to obey the Constitution of the United States.

He referred to a former occasion when a Senator from New Jersey, declined to obey the instructions, because they did not believe they represented the feelings of the people of New Jersey.

Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee in conjunction with the House committee, to provide for counting the electoral vote.

The President's Message was taken up

Mr. Latham made a Union speech. The people of California breathe but one sentiment—that of loyalty and devotion to the Union—and will ratify any settlement which will satisfy the South.

HOUSE

Mr. Conway, rising to a question of privilege, read the resolution introduced by Mr. Hindman yesterday, instructing the committee on judiciary to inquire whether he had been constitutionally and legally elected representative from the State of Kansas. As this was the first time his right to a seat had ever been questioned, and as he Saturday took the oath from the Speaker without any objection, he thought Mr. Hindman should inform the House the reason which prompted him to take so extraordinary a position. [illegible] pleasure to do so. It was without any intention to assail particularly the gentleman, and grew out of no hostility to him or his State. It occurred to him that the question ought to be settled as to what time a State becomes entitled to a representative in Congress. Having been informed and believing the election under which the gentleman claims his seat took place long anterior to the admission of Kansas into the Union, it seemed to him evident that the right of representation does not rest under that election. It seemed to him quite evident that Kansas becomes entitled to a member of the House at the time when duly admitted into the Federal Union. It seemed to him, for the reason stated that the election was a mere nullity, therefore he wanted the question settled whether the people of a Territory may proceed to the election of a Representative to Congress.

After some debate between Hindman and Grow, the matter was dropped.

Mr. Sherman, from Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the President to borrow twenty five millions of dollars previous to the first of July for the purpose of redeeming treasury notes, &c.

Mr. Kilgore reported a bill to establish a metropolitan police force in Washington.

Mr. Kellogg of Ill. offered resolutions as a substitute to the report of the committee of 33. They are joint resolutions proposing amendments of the Constitution, to be ratified in the manner indicated by that instrument Art. 12, prohibiting slavery, except for the punishment of crime, in all territory north of 36 deg 30 min, while it shall remain under territorial government, and allows it in all territory south of that line while in a territorial condition, and provides for admission to the Union any territory, north or south, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the new State shall provide.

It provides for admission to the Union any territory north or south, with or without slavery, as the constitution shall provide.

Article 14th says, nothing in the constitution shall be construed to authorize any department of the government to interfere with the relation of persons held to service in any State where that service exists, nor in any manner establish or sustain that relation where it is prohibited by laws or the constitution of such state. This article is not to be amended or altered without the consent of every State in the Union.

Art 15 construes the Constitution so as to empower Congress to pass laws necessary for the return of persons held to service

Art 16 forever prohibits the African slave trade.

McClernand was happy to see such a proposition from a gentleman whose relatives were so near the President elect

Mr. Lovejoy objected to the reception of the joint resolution, especially after the remark of his colleague

Mr. Kellogg said no other human hand was responsible for it but himself.

It was ordered to be printed.

The House considered the report of the committee of thirty-three.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, denied the right of secession, and made a Union speech. He had been called on here and at home to come out; had been threatened and entreated to this course, but no threats and dangers should tear him from the Union until he had seized the horns of the altar, implored heaven to allay the storm and uproar.

Mr. Killinger of Pa. spoke in favor of the enforcement of the laws in the case of the seceding States. In the course of his remarks he said, let the border States renounce the theory of secession forever. He would meet them half way in a spirit of conciliation.

Washington Feb. 2.

SENATE.

Mr. Trumbull called up the resolution offered for the appointment of a joint committee, to provide a mode for counting the votes for President and ratifying the persons elected, which was passed.

Bigler, Fitch and Cameron presented number of memorials in favor of Crittenden resolution

Mr. Chandler presented a petition of citizens of Michigan, asking the Senate,

1. To ascertain whether they have a Government *de facto*, or not.

2. If so, that measures be taken for the apprehension of all persons presenting themselves at the seat of Government, under pretence of being commissioners from independent governments, on the charge of treason.

3. That measures be taken to protect the archives of the Government.

4. That the forts still in possession of the Government at the South be promptly supplied with men.

5. That a sufficient number of vessels be placed in Southern ports, to protect commerce and collect revenue.

HOUSE.—Mr. Quarles, of Tenn., said no man sympathized with disunion less than he—There was no warrant for it in the Constitution. He believed, however, in the sacred right of revolution when the government becomes oppressive. He advocated the restoration of the Missouri line, which will restore peace.

Mr. Wilson of Ind. argued that no injustice and wrong had been done the South, and secession resulted from ungrounded complaints and causeless fears. Until slavery disappeared, it will be the source of all our woes.

Adjourned

Mr. Sherman called up his bill authorizing the President at any time before 1st July, to borrow on the credit of the U S. not exceeding $25,000,000, certificates not to be issued for not less than $1,000, coupons payable semi-annually with interest.

Mr Hindman offered the provision that no part of the loan should be used to maintain forces to make war on States which may or have seceded

Mr. Sherman refused any such amendment.

Mr Garnett—Considering that the Morrill tariff bill provides for a loan of $21,000,000, he considered this bill designed for war purpose

John Cochrane thought if Sherman depend[ed on] the Morrill bill for sufficient revenue, he would paralyze commerce. [illegible]

Mr. Sickles said it was not surprising that a protective tariff bill should embrace authority to borrow twenty-one million, as it would be necessary to make up for the revenue lost by the diminished imports. This is the Republican tariff promised in the Chicago platform.

Mr. Wilson moved to strike from Phelp's substitute the words "the proceeds of said loan may be applied to discharge the current expenses of the government." Agreed to—126 to 42.

Mr. Phelp's substitute was rejected by 52 to 129, and the bill, as originally reported, passed—124 to 46. The opposition coming from the Democratic side

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to proceed with the consideration of the Senate's resolution, providing for a joint committee to count the votes for President and Vice President and notify the persons chosen of their election. Carried.

Messrs. Washburne, Adrian, Ely, Anderson and Craig were appointed as such committee.

FROM EUROPE.

Cape Race, Feb. 1.

The steamship United Kingdom passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post expresses the belief that the fire at Gaeta would be resumed on the 21st, and that an attack by sea would be commenced without delay.

The new ministry at Naples possesses the confidence of the people.

The French army is to be increased by 17 regiments of infantry.

Gen. Klapka was preparing for a rising in Hungary

LIVERPOOL.—The Corn market was well attended. Wheat only in retail demand. No enquiry for flour.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—News from America exercised a prejudicial influence on the stock exchange generally. The funds had a fresh fall of ⅛, closing prices for money were 91⅝a91¾, account 91⅞

Latest dates from Gaeta were of the 17th, when only one French vessel remained.

The new council of lieutenancy was formed at Naples.

After consultation between Carignan and Pario, it was reported that Garibaldi had announced his intention to go to Constantinople shortly.

The tendency to war in the Spring is reported to be slackening in Italy.

It is rumored that the British estimates are to be considerably reduced. [illegible] the present month as big with the fate of the American Union. It says the latest advices were the most important yet received.

Weather in England milder.

The Paris Moniteur expresses the reasons why the French fleet was stationed at Gaeta.

Warlike preparations were very active in France. It is said that a levy of 150,000 men will be asked from the Legislature; 17 additional regiments are projected

It is rumored that a semi-official article is about to appear, declaring that if Piedmont makes war on Austria, she expects no aid from France.

The drain of gold from the Bank of France continued. Arrangements were made with the Imperial Bank at St. Petersburg similar to that of England, for the exchange of 30,000,000f silver for gold. Bourse dull and drooping.

Warlike preparations active in Denmark.

An address to the King is being signed, calling on him to resist external pressure, and not abandon the Danish nationality in Schleswig. Russia protests against German menaces against Denmark.

LATEST—*Via Queenstown.*—It is said that a treaty between Prussia and Austria guarantees Venice to Austria.

The King of Prussia's address on the 16th to the Generals, says he has been called to the throne at an epoch of dangers, and with the prospect of combats in which he shall, perhaps, need all your devotedness. If I do not succeed in turning aside the storm which is rising, we shall have need of all our forces to defend ourselves. The speech caused sensation in Paris, where it was reported that the King was aware that Denmark was his nominal enemy. But the real question is whether France is to have the Rhine.

Troops have left Genoa for Naples. Two frigates have also left for Gaeta.

The death of Lord Elphinstone was announced.

The Arabia passed the City of Manchester and the Canada Jan. 20

Liverpool, Jan. 20.—Provisions dull; breadstuffs steady

London, Jan. 20—American securities declined slightly.

UNION MEETING.

Baltimore, Feb 1.

A town meeting, called by those in favor of restoring a Union of the States, was held tonight, and generally attended. Messrs. Morris, Teackle, Wilkie, and R. M. McLean addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed denouncing the course of Gov. Hicks in refusing to call a convention denying his authority to send delegates to the city convention to elect delegates to the State Convention to give expression to the views of Maryland in the present crisis.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Boston, Feb. 1.

In the Senate this P. M. a motion to take up the resolutions appointing commissioners to Virginia, and consider them immediately, was voted down, 17 to 6. A motion to consider them to-morrow was also voted down. The subject was then postponed till Monday.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, Jan 31.

The Legislature re-elected Mr. Clingman U. S. Senator to day.

A resolution is under consideration declaring, in case the sectional difficulties are not speedily reconciled, North Carolina go with the South.

The military bill comes up next.

ACCIDENT.

Boston, Feb. 1.

An accident of a shocking character occurred at Brookline, N. H., on Wednesday night by the roof of the dwelling of a Mr. Gibson being crushed in by the weight of snow, killing Mr. G., his wife and two daughters.

DIED.

Omaha, Feb. 1.

Chief-Justice Hall, of this Territory, died at his residence in Bellevue about 1 o'clock this A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 31.

The Grand Jury found three cases against Bailey for larceny; one joint indictment against Bailey and Russell; three indictments against Russell for receiving stolen bonds; one joint indictment against Bailey, Russell and Floyd for conspiracy to defraud the government.

John Cochrane, in reporting a bill for the collection of revenue yesterday, said he fully concurred with the President in his opinion against secession therefore all acts and ordinances of secession are to be considered infractions of the supreme law of the land. Also, that the Constitution does not confer authority on the government to wage war against a seceding State in order to coerce her to remain nominally a member of the Union.

The bill proposes that vessels from foreign ports bound to ports in seceding States where obstructions are put to the laws, with its foreign cargo, be liable to seizure and condemnation All vessels on coastwise trade are exempt, its restrictions applying only to foreign commerce on which revenue is by law collected. It also provides, when the revenue laws are obstructed, the President proclaim the port where such obstruction exists closed

The Senate will report the tariff bill Friday, the warehousing feature amended so as all goods be stored three months before duty is paid, and six months thereafter, and when taken out for export the duties to be refunded

Private accounts state that A. H. Stephens will be pressed for the Provisional Presidency of the Southern Confederacy, to conciliate conservatives.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad bill, judging from the vote in the Senate, are sanguine of the President's approval. Amendments are yet to be acted upon in the House.

It is rumored that there is a serious disagreement between Gen Scott and the President, touching the recent movement at Fortress Monroe, the President [illegible] the guns of this fort [illegible]

The commander of the Brooklyn is ordered to lay off Fort Pickens after landing supplies, and if he sees an attempt to attack the fortress, to land his artillerymen and bring the ship's guns to the defence of the fort. Intense anxiety exists at the White House to hear from Pensacola, as a collision is strongly apprehended.

A messenger arrived yesterday with dispatches from South Carolina to Col. Hayne.

The select committee yesterday examined John Forney, clerk in the Interior Court, Baltimore, touching secret organization in Maryland for the seizure of the Capitol. He denied all knowledge, but asserted that if military companies from the North attempt to pass through Maryland to Washington to attend the inauguration of Lincoln, they would be stopped.

The House committee on ways and means have reported a deficiency bill, recommending the purchase of Wendell's printing office, discountenancing the Chiriqui contract, and reducing the appropriation for returning recaptured Africans to $400,000

Mr. Cass will return to Detroit in a few weeks.

Mr. Magraw, of Maryland, has resigned the Liverpool Consulate, to which he was recently appointed

It is understood that the messenger from South Carolina brings the resolutions passed by the South Carolina Legislature, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter.

Col. Hayne will present the demand to the President, and it refused an attack on Fort Sumter will follow immediately.

Washington, Jan 31.

The whole Massachusetts delegation, except Sumner, unite in urging the sending of delegates to the Border State Convention

Private advices from the South, received last night, indicate that there will be a fight in less than thirty hours.

Capt. Meigs commanding the fort at Fortugas informs the Government that he is sufficiently reinforced to defy any attack.

Col. Judge, Commissioner from Alabama, has arrived, with power to negotiate for federal property situated in that State, forts, arsenals &c.

Capt. Randolph is the only Naval officer of that rank who has resigned, and he was on the reserved list His resignation was accepted before the information reached the Department of the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard.

More care is now taken than heretofore by both the Navy and War Departments to prevent their secret orders from obtaining premature publicity, which has on several occasions frustrated the designs of the Administration to the public detriment

Applications continue to be received here from postmasters in the seceding States, for supplies of stamps, blanks, wrapping paper, &c., but they are furnished on condition that the postmasters will acknowledge and conform to the laws affecting the postal service.

The Secretary of the Treasury declines to admit that the secession authorities in possession of the commercial ports have any power to grant clearance or receive payment of duties. In a letter to Lord Lyons he has defined the position of the government, and declares that the revenue laws will be regarded as in full operation.

Hon. F. Judge, the Alabama commissioner to arrange the property question, has arrived and is in conference with the Virginia commissioner, Col. Hayne and others.

It appears from official sources that representations concerning the troubles of foreign vessels in Charleston harbor, have been made to government by British, Spanish and Bremen Ministers. Secretary Black's reply is to the effect that the President would deeply regret that any injury should happen to the commerce of foreign or friendly nations, especially that British subjects at Charleston should suffer by the anomalous state of things existing there.

The select committee examined about 12 witnesses in the alleged conspiracy to seize the capitol Nothing startling was elicited. Gen. Scott was before them two hours to day. He said there was abundant evidence to his mind to justify him making military preparations, though it was not of the strongest character There is certainly nothing to show that an organization for that purpose exists in the District.

New York Herald Washington Correspondence.

A cabinet officer stated to day that if Virginia should decide to go out of the Union on the 4th of February, a raid would be immediately made on this city by Virginia forces, and he saw no way that it could be defended except by an immediate call upon the local States for volunteers.

The gentleman who listened to these startling declarations, although a conservative man, wrote immediately to the Governor of their State, recommending him to place his forces in readiness to answer a requisition at a moment's warning.

[New-York Times Correspondence.]

Washington, Jan. 31.

It is understood here that the first movement in the Board of Commissioners from the States to meet here next Monday, will be propositions by Virginia for the withdrawal of the federal troops from the capitol of the United States, they guaranteeing that there shall be no hostile demonstration affecting the peace of the capitol. A Virginian in high standing, and one who is well posted in regard to the movements of the secession conspirators, declares with evident sincerity that there is no longer any purpose to seize upon the federal capitol by force.

Col. Hayne will send a written communication to the President to-morrow, proposing, in the name of South Carolina, to pay full value for all federal property within her jurisdiction if the President will cause Ft. Sumter to be evacuated and the troops withdrawn He has no hope that the proposition will be accepted, and will wait but a short time for a reply. He expects to leave for home on Saturday.

Washington, Feb. 2.

Mr. Sumner had an interview with the President today in relation to the offer of military aid by the Legislature of Massachusetts, for the defence of the federal property and the enforcement of the laws. Mr. S. asked what more could Massachusetts do for the Union? The President replied, "adopt the resolutions offered by Mr. Crittenden." Mr. S. rejoined: "The public sentiment of Massachusetts makes that impossible, and I agree with that sentiment."

Col. Hayne's communication to the President was completed and delivered at a late hour last evening. In it the demand is made for the surrender of the fort, first, on the ground of the rights of eminent domain in the sovereign State of South Carolina, and secondly, the ground or the right of the sovereign to condemn to public use any property necessary for its own protection, by paying therefor a fair compensation. The document assumes the complete independence of South Carolina, and this assumption carries with it the first proposition. Under the second head he argues that the position of the Administration is absurd, if the forts be regarded as property only, and the purpose be to protect it He considers the various ways of protecting property, and shows that a collision will not afford protection, whether the fort be taken or not.

The property will be injured. This injury he says, can be avoided, and every dollar secured, as South Carolina pledges herself, to pay its full value.

The communication proceeds to consider the result of the refusal to settle the question as one of property, one of dollars and cents, as the government based its whole action on the idea of protecting property. Col. H. contends that the question should be considered as one involving property alone. As such, it could be easily arranged.

Col H. says further, that any attempt to reinforce, will be considered a declaration of war.

The Cabinet are in session to-day on the communication.

The President will only reply to Col Hayne that he will send a communication to Congress, and reply to the reasoning in special message. This course deprives Col. Hayne of a rejoinder

Col. Hayne leaves on Monday He thinks that there will be no attack on Fort Sumter till after the organization of the Southern Republic, unless an attempt be made to reinforce it.

Capt Ingraham, of Kozta celebrity, tendered his resignation yesterday to the Secretary of the Navy, who declined receiving it, and begged him to re-consider. He agreed to withhold it until to-day, when he will insist on its acceptance.

Washington, Feb. 1.

The boundary dispute which has existed for so many years between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and which was amicably submitted to the Supreme Court, has to day been prospectively settled by an interlocution order to that effect. The papers are to be filed in August next, and the decree given at the next term of the Court. Messrs Clifford and Phillips appeared as counsel for Massachusetts, Messrs. Jenks and Bailey, of Rhode Island, for that State, and Attorney-General Stanton for the United States.

The well known Gaines case is set for argument on Tuesday.

Two corps of artillery arrived here to-day, from Fort Hamilton. There are five companies of that arm of the service here, which, together with the infantry and marines, makes about six hundred federal troops in Washington and vicinity.

Horatio King, first assistant postmaster, has been appointed Postmaster-General.

Col. Hayne has received his dispatch from Gov. Pickens, and has proceeded to bring the proceedings of the authorities for the evacuation of the public property in Carolina before the President

FROM NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 1.

A despatch from Albany says: Addison Gardner, Green C Bronson, Erastus Corning, Wm. E. Dodge, David D. Field and Curtis Noyes are already selected, and four other Republicans will be appointed Commissioners to the Virginia Convention.

The Grand Jury in the Court of Sessions recently pronounced Mayor Wood's municipal message a seditious document, calculated to pander to the worst passions of the basest class of our population.

The Tribune correspondence asserts positively, that despatches were sent to Alabama yesterday, that Fort Pickens must be stormed, as the only way to precipitate Virginia into secession.

Mr. Adams, of Mass., in his speech yesterday made considerable impression on many who were previously disinclined to his policy

The Border State men expressed great satisfaction at a meeting of the Border States delegates held today. Mr. Dodge told them, the Crittenden Compromise must be abandoned for some more practicable scheme.

New York Feb 2

It is stated here that orders have gone to the African Squadron, detaching for immediate home duty the steam gun boats Mohican, [illegible] crew.

Parties at the South are now negotiating for the tow boats Resolute and Reliance, owned by Capt De Groot. They are the fastest screw boats afloat, having run 18 miles an hour, and are of a very light draught of water besides. They are built in such a substantial manner as to be capable of carrying a very large gun on the forward deck.

FROM KANSAS.

Atchison, Feb. 1.

Messrs. Hyatt and Arny reached Atchison day before yesterday, and have held a conference with Gen Pomeroy. These gentlemen have decided to establish relief depots at three points in the State, as the only way to reach the sufferers in the distant settlements. Statements taken to-day by Mr. Hyatt from the lips of some of them, show that the worst has not yet been felt. The calamity becomes hourly greater. 40 000 people need aid now, and the number increases constantly. Hyatt has written a letter to the Kansas Legislature urging on them the propriety of immediately addressing a memorial to the Legislatures of the several States. Judge Arny proceeds at once into the heart of the State with reference to the establishment of relief depots. By personal inspection on the railroad from Mendota to Atchison, he finds over 80 car loads of provisions between these places, which, added to previous relief received, nearly four million pounds all told, will have thus been sent to the famishing, but this is only about one-fifth of the relief needed and if the country does not contribute seed for the people to plant, even this relief will not be sufficient Gen Pomeroy's funds will be exhausted in paying the present freights.

Mr Arny will return to Mendota, and then continue his efforts with the State Legislatures for means to purchase seed Wheat, over one hundred thousand bushels of which will be needed

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED

Harrisburg, Jan 31.

The Governor has appointed commissioners to Washington. They are: W. M Meredith, Thos. White, James Pollock, David Wilmot, Thos. C. Franklin, W. Loomis, Wm. McKennan. The first three have accepted, the others have not been heard from.

Concord, N. H., Feb. 1

Gov Goodwin has appointed Amos Tuck, Amos Fowler and Levi Chamberlain commissioners to the convention on the 4th. They will reach Washington on Sunday.

Indianapolis, Feb 2

The Governor has appointed Hon. C. B. Smith, Hon P. A. Hackleman, G. S. Orth, E. W. H. Ellis and T. C. Slaughter, Commissioners to Washington.

COMMISSIONERS NOT APPOINTED.

Detroit, Feb. 2

In the Michigan Senate, yesterday, a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to Washington was rejected—yeas 15, nays 16.

THE ENGLISH HABEAS CORPUS.

Toronto, Feb 2.

The English writ of habeas corpus in the case of the fugitive slave Anderson arrived in town yesterday. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas has also issued a writ of habeas corpus, as the prisoner is in Brantford jail. The result remains to be seen. Both bench and bar are unanimous in opinion that the Chief Justice of England acts unwarrantably in sending a writ to be executed within the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice of Canada.

Boston, Jan 31.

The committee on federal relations, to whom was referred the Virginia resolutions proposing a convention at Washington, presented majority and minority reports. The former dissents from the method proposed by Virginia, but is willing to compare opinions with local States in an effort to strengthen the Union and promote tranquility, and authorizing the Governor to appoint five commissioners, subject to the control of the Legislature. Both were laid on the table.

In the House a resolution was introduced, tendering the hospitalities of the State to the President elect, and inviting him to visit this city prior to the inauguration.

Northwestern Gazette.

This Paper can always be found at J. W. SULLIVAN'S News Room, San Francisco, Cal.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1861.

SOUTH CAROLINA ULTIMATUM.

South Carolina, through her special agent at Washington, Col. Hayne demands from the United States the surrender to her of Fort Sumter. An abstract of Col. Hayne's communication is given by telegraph. Considering that the communication is addressed to James Buchanan, the author of the Ostend Manifesto, and whose pet object has been to drive a *bargain* with Spain for the island of Cuba, by persuading her by a bribe in one hand and with the sword in the other, the theory of the argument is admirable. If this argument had been presented two months ago, when Cobb was at one elbow of the President and Floyd at the other, and Thompson in ready ambush, we think Mr. Buchanan would have made out the papers for the evacuation of the fort at once. But as it is, we trust that a merciful Providence has averted such a disgraceful calamity, through the prevalence of far wiser counsels and the determination of respectable pluck. We do not believe that the United States will trade. It would be more respectable for a son to bargain off the virtue of the mother that bore him, than for the United States to sell fort Sumter to South Carolina, and the proposition should be met with proportionate scorn.

Population of the United States.

The following table of the Census of the United States and Territories was received by Hon. S. A. Hurlbut, from the Superintendent of the Census Bureau at Washington, and may of course be regarded as official. It is reported that three or four counties in the lower part of this State were not returned. The ratio of Representation for a Member of Congress is 127,216.

	Free Population.	Slave Population.	37th Cong Rep'tives.
Maine	619,058		5
New Hampshire	326,072		3
Vermont	315,827		3
Massachusetts	1,231,494		10
Rhode Island	174,621		1
Connecticut	460,670		4
New York	3,851,563		30
Pennsylvania	2,916,018		23
New Jersey	676,034		6
Delaware	110,548	1,805	1
Maryland	646,183	85,382	5
Virginia	1,097,373	495,826	11
North Carolina	679,965	328,377	7
South Carolina	308,186	407,185	4
Georgia	615,336	467,461	7
Florida	81,885	63,809	1
Alabama	529,444	435,473	6
Mississippi	407,051	479,607	5
Louisiana	354,245	312,186	4
Arkansas	331,710	109,065	3
Texas	415,099	184,956	4
Tennessee	859,528	287,112	8
Kentucky	920,077	225,490	8
Ohio	2,377,917		19
Indiana	1,350,802		11
Illinois	1,691,238		13
Missouri	1,085,595	115,619	9
Michigan	754,291		6
Wisconsin	768,485		6
Iowa	682,002		5
Minnesota	172,796		1
Oregon	52,566		1
California	384,770		3
Total pop. of States	31,241,144	3,999,853	233

POPULATION OF THE TERRITORIES.

Kansas	143,645
Nebraska	28,893
New Mexico	93,024
Utah	50,000
Dakotah	4,839
Washington	11,624
District of Columbia	75,321
Total of Territories	406,345

RECAPITULATION.

Total free population of all States and Territories in the United States	31,647,489
Slave population	3,999,853

The Registry Law

On the 31st instant, a bill for a Registry Law passed the House to its third reading, at Springfield, by a vote of 46 yeas, to 25 nays. The bill is entitled, "a bill for an act to prevent illegal voting," and was introduced by a Democrat, Mr. Cummings of Fulton. It provides, that outside of incorporated cities and towns, to constitute a legal voter, the man must have resided *sixty days* in the precinct in which he votes. It is supposed that the bill will pass both Houses.

The State Treasury

On the 31st instant, a committee was appointed by the Senate of this State, to make a personal examination of the State Treasury, to count the money on hand, to report where it is and has been kept, for what purpose used within the last two years, and whether any change in the laws in relation thereto are deemed necessary. Messrs. Knapp, Appington and Mack are the Committee.

Commissioners to Washington.

On due consideration of the matter, it seems that both parties in the Legislature at Springfield have thought best to appoint Commissioners to the Washington Convention, which meets today. To our mind, this is well. In the present aspect of things, we cannot with propriety turn the cold shoulder to all or to any who wish to talk over, in a friendly way, the state of the country, with the view to an agreement, if possible, on some plan to heal our distractions.

Parties in Congress.

Twelve United States Senators having left because of the secession of six States, there are now but 56 left, which leaves a Republican majority in that body, including the Vice President, in the next Congress. By the same rule of calculation, in the next House of Representatives, if no more States secede, and none return who have gone, parties will stand 114 Republicans to 91 of all others, giving a Republican majority of 23.

Purposed Attack on Fort Sumter.

Accounts from Charleston represent the popular pressure on the authorities to attack Fort Sumter as very strong, indeed, just ready to break over all opposition. A few days since, an appropriation of $950,000 for military purposes was under consideration, a hint being given that it was for this purpose. A single vote only was cast against it. Since the occupancy of Sumter, says the account, by Major Anderson, South Carolina has been unremitting in throwing up batteries that command the position. Those that bear most directly upon the stronghold are very effective. Cumming's Point battery, only 120 yards from Sumter, has been supplied by the heaviest kind of ordinance. Besides this and the other positions a number of mortar batteries have been put up in the rear of Moultrie, from which shells may be thrown into fort Sumter. The South Carolinians confidently talk of its capture as a fixed matter in the short future.

The Tax Bills.

The bill postponing the payment of taxes in this State till next September, which passed the House, had not passed the Senate at the last accounts, and its passage was doubtful.

An attempt is making to suspend the Two-mill Tax. If it can be done constitutionally, it should be done.

Fort Pickens

This fort is situated at the mouth of Pensacola Bay. It is built of granite, on low ground; its walls are 45 feet high by 12 in thickness, and its total armament is 210 guns. Its construction cost the Government near one million of dollars.

☞ Timothy O. Howe, who has just been chosen U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, is a native of Readfield, Me., and studied law in the same office with Lot M. Morrill, the new successor of Senator Hamlin.

Possible, but Doubtful.

"Letters from Charleston," says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, "in this city, authorize me to state that the harbor at Charleston is being rapidly cleared of all obstructions, and the British consul at Charleston has been instructed, and that the British consul at New Orleans will be instructed, to certify to all clearances that may be issued from the custom-houses of both of these ports. Also, that vessels carrying goods thus cleared will be protected by British ships on the high seas. Very little doubt is entertained here now that the British and French Governments will recognize a Southern Confederacy."

The Black Laws.

An attempt was made, the other day, to repeal what are appropriately known as the "Black Laws" of this State, in the Legislature. If we remember right, the provision met by these laws, by an express vote of the people of the State, *became a part of the State Constitution*, and therefore cannot be repealed.

The Washington Convention.

Commissioners will attend the National Convention of the 4th, from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and perhaps other Northern States.

Commissioners Appointed for Illinois.

The Legislature Friday authorized the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to meet those of Virginia and other States, in Convention, at Washington, on Monday, Feb. 4.

Governor Yates accordingly Friday named Hon. Stephen T. Logan of Sangamon, Hon. Gustavus A. Koerner of St. Clair, Ex-Gov. John Wood of Adams, Hon. B. C. Cook of La Salle, and Hon. Thos. J. Turner of Stephenson, as such Commissioners.

What England Thinks of the Blockade of the Southern Ports.

From the London Post (Ministerial Organ) Jan. 12.

The danger which is to be apprehended arises not so much from South Carolina (which if left to herself cannot in the slightest degree disarrange the balance of power upon the North American continent), but in the creation of three separate confederacies—first, of Southern States; secondly, of Midland and Western States; and, thirdly, of Northern States—each of which will have different and antagonistic interests. At present the notion seems to prevail that if South Carolina should be supported by Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, and other slave States, the North may be driven into some compromise by means of Virginia as a kind of general arbitrator. We do not think that the free States will purchase peace at the price of surrendering the rights and duties of humanity. To preserve the Union they have made many sacrifices; but they cannot further consent to submit to the arrogant dictation of the South. They have, if they please, both the power and the means to compel the obedience of South Carolina. They have only to apply to that rebellious State the ordinary laws of maritime warfare, to intercept the cotton trade, to fill the seas with their privateers, and to bring disaster and ruin upon the export of slave produce. But the position which South Carolina has assumed is not without interest and importance to this country. Is England to recognize the *de facto* government which exists in the State, and to receive the ambassadors which South Carolina is about to send to this country armed with offers of free trade, which, in reality, would only cover and legalize the most detestable traffic which ever disgraced humanity—compulsory labor and man stealing? *We believe that the British Government would refrain from treating with such missionaries until the new President has had an opportunity of explaining and acting upon his policy*, and of showing to the world whether or not the free States of the North are willing, for the sake of preserving a worthless, unsubstantial Union, to give indefinite extension to the curse of Slavery. *A maritime war, which would destroy the cotton trade, and paralyze one great staple of the industry of this country would be equally unpopular in England and the United States.* The evil, if possible, is to be avoided; but it is hardly to be expected that, in the face of revolutionary force, the North will recede from its just rights, or that the South will, in the moment of success, surrender those advantages which Mr. Buchanan has placed in its hands. At this day it appears strange to speak of the balance of power upon the American continent. Washington, in his farewell address, speaking of the Union, made use of these memorable words. He told his fellow citizens "that they should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; and accustom themselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of their political liberty and prosperity.

This great work is about to pass away; in fact it has been shattered to its very foundations. Should secession extend, *the balance of the power will be transferred to Canada* which shows in its prosperity and contentment that monarchial institutions in reality constitute the best and securest guarantee for rational and well regulated liberty. In England the sympathy of the people is with the Northern States. No one desires to witness the dismemberment of a great, friendly and cognate nation; but if this object should be accomplished the blame will rest with the people of the South, whose treason and rebellion have been aided and abetted, by the temporizing and cowardly policy of President Buchanan.

Northern Manufactures and the Crisis.

While the Southern editors are amusing themselves with fancy sketches of the gloom which they they say gives a funeral air to all our workshops and factories, it will not be out of place to give a few facts concerning the state of affairs in one city—that of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 212 manufacturing establishments there operating, there are at this day employed very nearly 11,000 people—in fact, 10,957. Adding to this number the hands employed in the railways, it brings the total up to 12,267. The monthly pay of these people amounts to nearly a half a million of dollars—considerably more than the entire revenue of some of the seceding States. This enumeration does not include hands employed in tanneries, distilleries, builders, painters, gas-fitters, marble cutters, blacksmiths, or in many other workshops, but is intended as a sufficiently full illustration of the slight effect which the secession of the South has on the manufacturing interests of the North. As is the case with Pittsburgh, so it is with other places.

Hates Snakes.

John Forsyth writes his paper, the Mobile *Register* from Montgomery, as follows:

Immediately after the passage of the ordinance, and before the adjournment, a banner was presented to the convention, by the ladies of Montgomery, and received by Messrs Yancey, Judge Smith, of Tuscaloosa (co-operationist), and others. It is without doubt the most beautiful banner I ever saw, both in richness and elegance, and finish of workmanship. On one side is an almost life-size picture of the Goddess of Liberty, with the motto "Liberty now and forever." On the other is a cotton stalk in full bloom and bearing, with a rattlesnake coiled at its foot, and over it the words "Noli me tangere." I don't like the rattlesnake and hope it will not be adopted as the emblem of the state or the southern confederacy. I share with almost all mankind the instinctive abhorrence of the serpent, and to hear the rattlesnake extolled for magnanimity because it gives warning before it strikes, grates painfully on my ears. Among all nations poisoning has been the most horrid, because the most cowardly of murders, and I cannot divest myself of the idea. Besides, the abolitionists are fond of comparing the institution of slavery to a venomous serpent, and since the huge black snake is the hereditary foe of the rattlesnake and its invariable conqueror, strangling it to death wherever the two meet, the omen is suggestive of ill.

☞ A guest, at the St. Nicholas, New York, having registered himself as a citizen of the "Republic of Mississippi," an irreverent wag wrote immediately thereunder "Two for a cent."

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, Nov 25th, trains will leave this Station as follows:—

BOUND NORTH:—
First Passenger, 7.28 A. M. (except Monday.)
Second do. 8 32 P. M. (except Sunday.)

BOUND EAST AND SOUTH:—
First Passenger, 6 48 A. M. (except Sunday.)
Second, do. 5.21 P. M. (except Saturday.)

FREIGHT TRAINS.
BOUND SOUTH AND EAST:—8 15 A. M.
BOUND NORTH:—4.10 P. M.

☞ Railroad time is 20 minutes faster than Galena time

Notary Public.

E. A. Small, Esq., has been appointed Notary Public, by Gov. Yates, for Jo Daviess county, in the place of B. D. Howard, whose term of office has expired.

Lent

Commences on the 13th of this month, and continues for forty days.

Dentistry.

We call the attention of our readers to the professional card of Dr. Livermore, in another column.

The Dubuque Waltz

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "Dubuque Waltz," published by W. J. Gilbert of Dubuque, composed by J. W. Rothe, and dedicated to Miss Maria Jones. It is gotten up in very neat style.

The Ice-Boat a Failure.

The Prairie du Chien and other papers in the vicinity pronounce the Wiard Ice Boat a failure.

Hogs and Wheat.

But little Wheat is now arriving in this city, and but few hogs. The latter are worth $5,50 to $6,10; and Wheat from 68 to 73c—about the same prices now paid in our neighboring cities.

Good Templars of Hanover.

The friends of temperance in the town of Hanover organized a lodge of Good Templars some time since. They have succeeded in their efforts so far remarkably well, and are doing good. Their lodge numbers some thirty members. The name of the lodge is Eureka Lodge, No. 378, I. O. of G. T.

Death of Rev. John Sinclair.

Rev. John Sinclair, one of the oldest members of the Rock River Annual Conference, M. E. Church, died of paralysis, at Evanston, on the 26th ult. He was supposed to be in good health, until found in his room on the day previous to his death insensible. He had been in the ministry over forty years, and was extensively known as a deeply pious and earnest preacher.

Personal.

We are under obligations to J. R. Jones, Esq., for late copies of the Daily *Journal*, containing the doings of the Legislature, also for a number of documents issuing from the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Institution for the blind, &c., &c. We acknowledge the receipt of similar favors from J. H. Addams, Esq., of the Senate.

The Plank Road Toll Excitement.

There is some little excitement in town in regard to a rumor that the Plank Road Co. have, or are about to, apply to the Legislature for authority to collect toll from persons using the dirt road along side of the plank road. Petitions on both sides, we believe, are in circulation and receiving numerous signatures.

The 22d of February.

The Neptune Fire Company, No. 2, are making preparations for a Grand Ball at the De Soto House, on the 22d of this month. They are circulating their invitation cards, (which, by the way, are gotten up in a peculiarly fanciful style, by Huntington,) and expect a large and gay party on the evening of that day.

—Our friend Tyler, of the new Hotel, the Tyler House, near Hazel Green, has made his arrangements to have a "celebration" at his House, on the evening of the same day. He has ample room to accommodate a large party, and will have matters attended to in "first rate" style. We hope that he will have a house-full of folks.

The Galena Lead Product in 1860.

The Galena ADVERTISER says there were 18,553,511 lbs. of lead shipped from the Mines of that locality the past year, which, at the average price of five and a half cents per lb., was sold for $1,029,443 10.

This beats Pike's Peak by a large figure.—*Chicago Journal.*

The number of miners employed in obtaining the above value we have heard estimated at seven thousand, most of them working at mining only a part of the time, say three or four months, the rest of the time at farming.

Secession and Trade

It has been very well said that "'tis an ill wind that blows no one any good." This is, in a measure, illustrated by the commercial and financial effect of the secession movement upon the North and Northwest. Whilst every thing, business included, is going wrong in the South, the financial condition of the North was never in a better state. Gold and Silver is flowing into New York city and will soon be diffused thence over the country. All the manufacturing establishments in the New England States are employing their full complement of hands and are driving a flourishing trade. In the Northwest the vast amount of produce gathered in the last harvest, is meeting with ready sale, at good prices;—a great portion of our shipments going to the Southern States. From St. Louis, Dubuque, this city, and many other cities, we hear of the large orders from the South for produce. On a single day of this week, there was loaded at this depot for Cairo and New Orleans, over one hundred tons of produce.—Secession is killing the South and enriching the North

Freighting Business.

The freighting business on the Central Railroad, at this time, is quite good, as will be seen from the following table. A great portion of this freight, Mr. Booth informs us, goes to Cairo and thence down the Mississippi. The following is the amount shipped during the week ending Thursday, Jan. 31, 1860, from Galena Station:

Flour	700	Bbls.
Wheat	700	Bus.
Pork	455	Bbls.
Oats	4,000	Bus
Barley	600	"
Bacon	21,381	lbs
Lard	40,600	"
No. Dressed Hogs	542	
Butter	3,000	"
Hides	13,480	"
Miscellaneous	218,500	"

Galena Fire Co., No 3.

This excellent Fire Co. we understand, in tend petitioning the City Council, on to morrow, to make an appropriation for the purchase for them, of a new engine. The appropriation desired is about $1,000. The Engine which they now have is an old one, scarcely fit for use, and costing more in a short time for repairs than would purchase a new one. Their idea is that if the city will grant them $1,000, they can secure whatever balance would be necessary from the county. They have a good engine-house built by the county, we believe, a good hose-carriage and good hose, but without a good Engine, and such as that portion of our city needs, the expense already gone to will be of but little avail for any practical purpose. The City Council will undoubtedly give the petition serious consideration.

Kansas Relief.

The following letter, received by the Chairman of the "Kansas Relief Committee" of this city, will be read with pleasure by those who have contributed in so noble a cause, and may have the effect to stimulate others to aid in relieving our fellow-citizens of Kansas from the starvation which has not yet been driven from their borders:

BIG SPRINGS, Kansas, Dec 31, 1860.

J. R. JONES, Esq., Galena, Illinois:

My Dear Sir—Your favor of the 24th to I, enclosing draft for $136 48 and Express Co.'s receipt for a box of clothing, has just come to hand. For this manifestation of sympathy from the citizens of Galena, I have scarcely words to express the thanks of our citizens. *You have done nobly for us;* and yet not more so than I—knowing your people,—had reason to expect. If the drouth is a great calamity to us in one respect, I think it will be of great good in another, for it has opened the hearts and moved the sympathies and called forth the gratitude of our whole people. Surely the people of Kansas will ever regard the people of your State, and especially of Galena, with their highest regard. The thousands of pounds of grain that have come to Kansas from Illinois are blessings which will call for thanks when the presents generations have passed away.

Your donations come in good time. As yet we have not received an article of clothing or a pound of flour from the General Committee at Atchison. Gen. Pomeroy has had his hands full to attend to the throngs of destitute families applying from the Southern and Southwestern borders, and has been compelled in a measure to pass us by, thinking we could get along without much aid, being nearer large towns and the river. But by the schedule I sent your people you will see that we have no means, and in many respects are worse, because they have warmer bottom-lands and better grass than we, and do not have to feed stock so much. Since the eight inches of snow that have fallen, our stock are almost perishing. Hundreds have nothing for their stock but the prairies.

But I will not enlarge. Rest assured your donations will be distributed judiciously.—With many thanks to you for your favor, I remain Yours truly,

P. H. TOWNSEND

Warren Items.

We are indebted to the Warren *Independent*, of the 29th for the substance of the following items—

THE WARREN STEAM MILL—resumed work on Friday last, and the highest cash prices will be paid for wheat, corn, &c.

I. O. of O. F.—J. M. Shaw, Esq., of this city, delivers the fourth lecture of the course for the benefit of the Odd Fellows at Warren, on the 8th prox. The last lecture was delivered by E. A. Small, Esq., of Galena, and is very highly spoken of by the *Independent.*

NEW POST ROUTE.—The citizens of Plum River are agitating the question of establishing a new Post Route from Warren to Mt. Carroll. It is to be a semi-weekly mail, leaving Mt. Carroll on Monday morning, and through to this place the same day, and leaving Warren on Tuesday for Mt. Carroll. The route will pass through Plum River, Willow and Lorrain, with the prospect of a new office between Warren and Plum River. We hope the citizens of Plum River will succeed in obtaining a new post route—as they stand in need of one.

Platteville Railroad.

From the Dubuque Advertiser.

The *Witness*, at Platteville, declines to agree with us about the practicability and wisdom of building a railroad to that town from one of two Railroad points named, twenty or twenty-five miles distant. We are in no ways interested in the matter, that we know of, and only had our say, because the subject appeared common newspaper property hereabouts. Still our views seem none the less clear to us. Yet how absurd is the *Witness* statement that it now costs Platteville's surrounding farmers *three to six dollars per load to market each load of grain!* Any farmer knows the cost is simply a few hours of time, at his convenience. The bare *interest* on the cost of building a railroad from any point named, to Platteville, will more than ten times cover the *actual* extra expense of marketing Platteville produce at the present most convenient Railroad station. Then, after the Railroad is built there is the constant depreciation in value, wear and tear, its pay of officers and men, loss from accidents and smash-ups, &c. &. &. We say this for Platteville; if the *Witness* editor fails to see the matter in this light, or the people of Platteville who are expected to advance their credit in this enterprise, we cannot help it. The figures is dollars and cents, with the experience of other towns and Railroad men, will tell the story better than we can. Twenty-five miles, over an excellent road, is none too distant to a railroad station—and much better than bankruptcy with one nearer.

Let our Teachers Think of this.

The most successful seminaries of learning for young ladies in the East are indebted in a great measure, for their success, to the fact that the use of Sewing Machines has been made an important branch of rudimental study. Professor Cochran, of the New York State Normal School, was the first to introduce this very important element into the schools, and his good judgment in the matter has met with unqualified and hearty approval from all who have come within the sphere of a wide spread influence his example inaugurated. Let the teachers of our State take this matter in hand at once, and in ten years, may less, how vastly improved will be the condition of our young wives and husbands. Sewing Machines are now an indispensable article in every well regulated household—alongside the reaper, the telegraph, and all the advantages of steam, they take their stand as conservators of public welfare. Let the schools teach their use. —*New York Independent.*

In this connection we cannot but refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Cook, Stone & Co., Chicago, who are the North-Western Agents for the Ladd, Webster & Co. Machine, which *makes the stitch alike on both sides*, the best machine, as we belive, in use. dawlt

"D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s Saleratus, forever," shouted Kate, as she ran up the stairs, followed by Bridget with a freshly-baked pan of biscuit in her hands. "De Land's Saleratus forever." They were indeed tempting, and no wonder that the girls' were delighted with their first experiment with this favorite of house-keepers. The Saleratus is of uniform quality. Manufactured and for sale at wholesale by D. B. DeLand & Co., Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.; also sold at wholesale by wholesale dealers in Milwaukee and Chicago. aud

Festival.

MR. EDITOR: Wishing to liquidate a small debt on the M. E. Church at Council Hill, it is proposed to have a Festival at said Church February 7th, 1861. At which tea will be served, and addresses delivered by J. H. Vincent, of Galena, and others. A cordial invitation is given to all persons friendly to such an enterprise.

Tickets of admission—adults, 50 cents; under 14 years, 25 cents.

W. BIRKBECK, H. ROBERTS, W. HARVEY, } Committee.

Council Hill, Jan. 16th, 1861.

HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL has acquired a reputation that places it at the head of all remedies for pulmonary diseases. An advertisement will be found in another column. 1w

STEAMER SUNK.

Evansville, Jan. 26.

The steamer Melrose, bound from Cincinnati for Louisville, sunk near Uniontown, Ky., yesterday. Loss on boat $15,000, and on cargo $10,000. Mostly insured

FOUND DEAD.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Feb. 1.

A man who is supposed to be, from letters and papers found in his possession, Lieut. D. B. Forsyth, U. S. A., was found dead in his bed this morning at the Delavan House, in this place.

FITTING FOR SEA.

Boston, Jan. 31.

The U. S. brig Bainbridge is fitting for sea.

The Merchant's and Miner's line of steamers, owned here, has discontinued trips to Savannah.

LATEST NEWS!
BY TELEGRAPH.

Important from the Home Squadron

Rumored Re-Inforcement and Attack of Fort Sumter.

Seizure of the New Orleans Mint.

The President again Weak in the Knees.

THE INSURGENTS AT FT. PICKENS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ULTIMATUM OF VIRGINIA, &c.

MR. CAMERON AND THE CABINET.

New York, Feb. 4.

We have late and important news from the home squadron. On the 19th of January the commander-in chief of the fleet received orders through Col. Pickens at Washington, to send immediately to Florida the U. S. steam frigate Powhattan, and the sailing corvette St. Louis. Amplicial survey and general quarters, superintended by flag officer Prendergast, was then hed on the corvette Cumberland, the frigate Sabine, and St. Louis. A sham boat battle was soon after improvised off Sacrificio, when the usual routine of action was gone through with; a critical examination of the condition of the squadron demonstrating the fact that every ship was short of provisions, and that it would be madness to send them probably on a hostile mission in such a state.

The impression prevailed extensively ... and then obey the instructions of Mr. Toucey.

Strong disaffection existed among some of the officers of the Powhattan. When her destination became known to them, the 3d Lieutenant, Purser and 1st Lieutenant immediately tendered their resignations; but the Captain, while conditionally accepting, refused to allow their return to the steamer.

The most intense excitement existed in the squadron, and it was found necessary to issue orders prohibiting all officers, sailors or marines from conveying political news or of naval movements in their letters, as they would be opened and read.

The *Times* Washington correspondent says, that last Sumter has been reinforced by the Brooklyn, which landed upwards of 300 troops at the Fort, by means of row-boats with muffled oars

A rumor is current that Sumter has been attacked

No despatches from Maj. Anderson have been received at the Department for three days

It is said that the Virginia Commissioners to the border State Convention will offer as the first thing to morrow a resolution deprecating force toward seceding States. If this is voted down the Southern States will secede

Washington, Feb. 2.

Lieut. Hall's departure for South Carolina with official despatches has been postponed for the present. He expected to have gone tonight.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Geo. McHenry of Pennsylvania as consul to Liverpool

The assistant treasurer at New Orleans refuses to give up the coin and bullion in the branch mint, to the amount of some $350,000, to the order of Secretary Dix, on the ground that the branch mint has been taken possession of by the State of Louisiana

On receipt of this news this morning the President called an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, and the whole subject was considered. It is understood that Senators Benjamin and Slidell were sent for to know if they were aware of this transaction.

The Government telegraphed the Collector and Treasurer to know the facts connected with the seizure.

Washington, Jan. 3.

The President again Countermanded orders of Gen Scott for additional troops here.

An officer of the Navy just from Pensacola, states that great insubordination exists amongst the volunteer troops and some of them were dispersing home disgusted.

One additional body of federal troops have arrived, and this morning's train brought artillery and munitions of war.

The Commissioners from New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia and Indiana have arrived here, and are to interchange views to-night

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.

The *Sunday Mercury* publishes the conversation had with Mr Lincoln, by the committee of the Central Republican Club at Lincoln, Ill., for the purpose of urging the appointment of Mr. Cameron to the Cabinet. Mr. L. stated a great desire to appoint him, but charges were made from Ohio and the Western States of his corruption in obtaining a contract, which, if proved, must exclude him, but if he vindicates, he expressed the strongest disposition to appoint him.

FROM KANSAS.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 2.

The Territorial Legislature is winding up business and will probably adjourn to-day.

The Delaware Indians have selected as their portion of the late reserve, lands bordering on the Missouri and Kaw rivers

The boiler in Wright's steam saw and grist mill, at Alexandria in this county, exploded yesterday, killing eight persons

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.

The Senate passed by a vote of 25 to 12, Fiske's resolutions appealing to Southerners to stop in their revolution, protesting against federal coercion, and resolving that when the Legislature adjourns on the 6th, it be to the 24th of April, to hear the response of our sister States to an application to Congress to call a national convention.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 29.

Of the 80 members of the Texas Legislature, only 17 are co-operationists

The special committee reported in favor of sanctioning a convention

But little attention is paid to the Governor's Message, which favors a delay as long as possible. The Governor opposes a people's convention, and thinks the Union can be preserved

A resolution delaying secession was twice tabled.

The military committee is preparing a bill to put the State in a complete defensive position.

There are rumors of a body of men moving. Twiggs has called on the U. S. troops to protect it. The Knights of the Golden Circle have offered him their services. He denies the report of his resignation, but informed the President that he will not use his sword against his countrymen.

FROM BALTIMORE

Baltimore, Jan. 31.

A special despatch to the *Times* says that a meeting will be held Friday night under the pretence of endorsing the Crittenden proposition, but believed really to be an act in concert with other movements throughout the State toward holding a convention.

Three thousand Minute-Men are enrolled here, who drill nightly, swearing fidelity to the Union. The Breckinridge Guards and Southern Volunteers have enrolled, and drill nightly, the later for a Southern confederacy.

Two companies of troops arrived to-day from Fort McHenry.

Sixty free negroes went through to-day for Ohio.

FROM NORFOLK.

Norfolk, Jan. 31.

The U. S. brig Dolphin is receiving armament at the navy yard. She is said to be moored at the U. S. magazine.

Yesterday a company of artillery and a company of infantry, State troops, went to Fort Norfolk and practiced guns on the beach.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.

The House today passed a resolution appointing J. D. Johnson, Judge Hough, Col. Doniphan, Judge Buckner and J. D. Coulter Commissioners to the Washington Convention, which action was concurred in by the Senate.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Fort Kearney, Feb. 2.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 17th, arrived here at 3:30, p. m. today.

Measures are in progress for holding a Union mass meeting at San Francisco during the present week.

Terrence B. McManus, one of the Irish exiles of 1848, who escaped from Australia to California in 1857, died at St. Mary's Hospital, aged 50 years. He occupied a prominent position among the Irish population here.

Some of our business men are experiencing serious troubles from the disturbed state of the Union, having purchased Government drafts for remittances east, which come back protested.

E. B. Bonnell, Douglas Dem., was elected Speaker of the Assembly today.

The Almaden Quicksilver Mine case has been decided. The decision gives the mines to the claimants, and rejects their claim to the adjoining lands.

Thirty prisoners attempted to escape from the State prison yesterday. Three were killed and thirteen wounded. The balance were arrested.

FIRE AT JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Dunkirk, Jan. 31.

A fire at Jamestown, last night, burned over thirty places of business, including the Allen House, the Chatauqua County and Jamestown Banks and the Hawley block. The papers books and funds of the Banks were all saved. Loss from $150,000 to $200,000.

FIRE.

Milwaukee, Jan 31.

A fire broke out last evening in the upper story of Seaman's large Furniture house, on Huron street, consuming the entire building and nearly all the furniture. The loss is estimated at $35,000.

COMMERCIAL.

Galena Wholesale Prices.

GAZETTE AND ADVERTISER OFFICE, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

FLOUR—XXX $4 50; Superfine, $3 50, extra $4 25. Corn Meal 50 to 60 c per 100 lb.
WHEAT—65@75c.
BARLEY—35@40c
OATS—18@22c.
CORN—18c.
MESS PORK—$17 50 per bbl.
HAMS—12@14c. Shoulders, 9½@10c. Sides, 13c.
LARD—9c.
HOGS—$5 00@$6 10
SUGARS—N. O. 8@9c; Clarified 10½@11c; Powdered and Crushed 11½ to 12. Maple Sugar, 12½@18
MOLASSES—Plantation, 42; N. O. Sugar House 45, Sugar House Syrup 46
COFFEE—Java,19@21, Rio,16@17; Laguira, 16½@17
TEAS—There is a wide range in teas, because of the great variety of qualities. The extreme figures are Imperial 35@65, Gunpowder, 40@70; Young Hyson, 25@60; Black, 20@60.
PROVISIONS.—Butter, firkin 10c; roll, 12; Eggs, 12½c. Cheese 8@10c.
FRUITS—Dried apples, 6½@7c ₩ lb., green do. $3 00 @3 50 ₩ bbl; Dried peaches, 10c. per lb. Lemons, $9 00 ₩ box; Citron 30c ₩ lb. Cranberries, $3 50 ₩ bush.; Oranges, $8 00. New Raisins, M R $3 50, Layer $4 50.
BEANS—60c@$1 00 ₩ bush.
CURRANTS—7 to 8c.
NUTS—Almonds, 14@18c. Filberts 10c; Pecans 10c.
BEEF CATTLE—2@2½c per lb, live weight, Hogs, 3½@4c.
SHEEP—$2 50@$3 00 per head.
TALLOW—Rough, 7c.; rendered, 9c.
FISH—Codfish 6½@8c. white fish $4½ in hf. bbls.
CANDLES—Mould, 12½@13c, star 18@21.
SOAP—Palm, 6@6½c, brown 5@5½c.
SALT—Ground alum, $1 75, Salina, $2 25.
SHOT—$1 85 per bag.
MINERAL—$25 ₩ 1000 lbs.
LEAD—Bar, in packages, $5 75@$6 00 ₩ 100 lbs.
WOOD—$3 50@$4 00 at retail.
WOOL—16c to 34c per lb
LIQUORS—Common whiskey 18@20c; Monongahela, 30@35, Imitation do. 35@45, Rye do. 60@1 00 Bourbon do 50@75. American brandy 40@50, Imitation French do $1 25@2 25; Pure Brandy $1 25@$1. Wine $1@$3 50. Gin $1 50@$2 00.
BOOTS & SHOES.—Men's thick Boots, 6-to 11, $25@$32 ₩ case, do 8 to 12, $30@$36, do. Kip do. 6 to 11 $25@32; do. Calf do. 6 to 11, $34@40, do. thick Brogans $ 60@1 30, Boys' thick Boots, 1 to 6, $18 per case; do Kip do, 1 to 5, $19@21 do. Women's heavy Goat Shoes 80@$1 05; do. Calf do. $1 00@1 10.
HIDES—Green Slaughtered, 6½ ₩ lb.; Green, salted, 5c. Dry Flint, 10c. Dry Flint Calf, 12 to 13
LEATHER—Heavy Ibrobeco sole, 22½@23½ per lb; do mid., 23 @ 24; heavy B. A. Sole, 21½@25; do middle weight, 23 to 26c., best slaughtered do, 25 to 27c, best oak do, 31 to 32c., good damaged do. 23 to 25c. upper leather $38 to $42 per doz; oak harness do, 30 to 31c per lb. do bridle do, 33 to 35c doz; do collar do, $33 to $40 per doz. French kip, heavy, 70 to 80c per lb.; do light, 70 to 85 ₩ lb.; do calf, light to heavy, $1 00 to $1 40 ₩ lb., domestic kips, large and heavy, $60 to $70 ₩ doz; do light and medium, $40 to $50 per doz, do calf, common to good 90c per lb.
LUMBER—Boards, 1st clear, $25 ₩ M.; 2nd clear, $22; common, $13@14. Fencing, 13 ₩ M. Joist and Scantling, $13@15. Culls, $6@7. Sheeting $8@10. Grub Plank $8@9. Flooring, rough, $16; dressed, $20@25. Shingles, common, $2@2 50, warranted, $3@3 25. Sash, 8 by 10, $3@4, 10 by 12, $4@5. Lath, $2 50. Siding, $18@19.
IRON—Com. Bar 3½@4c ₩ lb.; Horse Shoe Iron, 5@5c; Sheet Iron, 6@7½c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 2.

Flour quiet and unchanged.

Wheat declined ½c; sales at 80c for No. 1, and 75c for No. 2, in store.

Corn dull at 29a29½c

Oats quiet

Dressed Hogs declined 12½a15c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb 2

FLOUR—market dull and 5c lower.
WHEAT—market dull, and fully 1c lower. $1 10 for Chicago Spring.
CORN—65@69, mixed western
OATS—35@37½c.
PORK—Dull.
WHISKEY—18½c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Nicholas Howling are requested to make immediate payment and save costs. R. F. McCLOSKEY, Administrator.
Galena, Feb 1, 1861 —3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Valentine Wetzell, deceased, will attend the County Court, sitting as a Court of Probate at Galena on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of adjusting claims. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same at or before that time for adjudication, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM TINKLER, Administrator of said Estate.
Feb 2—4tmch2

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber last fall, a yearling mare colt, bay color, small size, &c. Any one, by proving property and paying charges, can take away the animal. SAMUEL BIRKBECK.
Feb. 4.—w4t Town of Council Hill, Ill

Something New.

WATER-PROOF COMPOSITION FOR BOOTS & SHOES.

READER, do you want to keep your feet dry? If you do, send one dollar and a three cent postage-stamp to J. W. BERTHOLD, Platteville, Wis., and he will send you printed instructions for making a complete water-proof composition. It is entirely new, and is known to but very few persons in the United States. I purchased the receipt of a German Chemist when travelling through Canada. It costs but a trifle to make it, and by applying it to your boots once a week, you can stand or wade in snow and water for any length of time, and the water can not pass by soak through them. Try it, and you will be satisfied. The ingredients can be purchased at any drug store. All orders must be sent in before the 1st of March.

☞ Write your name and address in a plain hand, enclose the money and stamp, and address

J. W. BERTHOLD, Platteville, Wis.
feb1dawlm

FARM FOR SALE.

Real Estate and Personal Property at Auction.

THE subscriber will sell by auction on the premises on the 25th day of March, 1861, two hundred acres of Land, situated on Jewell's Prairie, six miles east of Elizabeth, Jo Daviess county, Illinois. The Land will be sold in one or two lots, as it will best suit the purchasers.

Lot 1st—80 acres of good land, 60 acres under plough the balance is fenced in as pasture. It has some timber on it, and two never-failing springs of water, one at each end of the 80 acres, or nearly so.

Lot 2nd—120 acres, all fenced excepting about 40 acres of timber; 40 acres of this is under cultivation. A large and commodious Log Dwelling, out-houses, stable, corn cribs, &c., are on the Farm, and good water is convenient.

This most desirable Farm will be sold as above stated. The subscriber will receive bids on it from now until the day of sale.

There will also be sold at the same time the entire stock of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c.

☞ For terms and particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, W. M. EVANS,
Or R. S. Townsend, Rush; or Jas. Lawrence, at the Lawrence Hotel, Galena. Jan30tmch25w

For Sale or Rent.

THE large Brick Building on the corner of Main and Franklin streets known as the "Commercial House," with the adjoining building, is now offered for sale or rent, on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
Jan 24—daw3m EDWIN JOHNS

For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

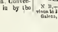
ASTHMA, FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,

Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau Street, N. Y. Price, $1 per box; sent free by post.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.
my10dawlyis

DR. T. A. LIVERMORE,

DENTIST,



CONTINUES the practice of his profession at his Rooms opposite the De Soto House, No. 98 Main street.

N. B.—Dr. L. practiced in this city fifteen years, previous to 1849.
Galena, Jan 28, 1861 —dawlf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. nov28w6m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, King County, New York
oct18dawscly

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and more especially so in this climate.

Ladies who wish to enjoy health should always have these Pills. No one who ever uses them once will allow herself to be without them. They remove all obstructions, purify the blood and give to the skin that beautiful, clear and healthful look so greatly admired in a beautiful and healthy woman. At certain periods these Pills are an indispensable companion. From one to four should be taken each day, until relief is obtained. A few doses, occasionally...

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all dealers in medicines. aud1dawlm

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—DR. J. F. CHURCHILL'S SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Churchill says "The HYPOPHOSPHITES are as sure a *Remedy in Consumption* as quinine in Intermittent fever." "This Remedy also acts with INVARIABLE EFFICACY in all cases of *General Debility, Loss of Strength, Flesh and Appetite*, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Scrofula, Chronic Diarrhea, Anemia, Chlorosis, Rickets, Dropsy, Marasmus," &c. A FAIR TRIAL IS A CERTAIN CURE.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION

Is the *only reliable form* of the Hypophosphites (made strictly after the original formula) and is put up in 7 oz. and 16 oz. bottles, at $1 and $2 each. ☞ *Do not confound this Remedy with the* PHOSPHATES, or CHEMICAL FOOD, and avoid all preparations containing Iron, which is DANGEROUS, and Cod Liver Oil, which is USELESS in all cases.

☞ Dr. Churchill's Treatise and Circulars *gratis* prepaid. Sold by respectable Druggists, and wholesale by all the Drug Houses of New York; and at the sole General Depot in the United States by J. WINCHESTER, No. 48 John Street, New York. jan5daw2m

☞ For sale by H. McNEILL, Galena.

THE AMERICAN

MEDICAL AND TOILET RECEIPT BOOK.

This book contains *Recipes* and *Directions* for making all the most valuable Medical preparations in use; also Recipes and full and explicit directions for making all the most popular and useful Cosmetics, Perfumes, Unguents, Hair Restoratives, and all Toilet Articles. If you are suffering with any chronic disease—if you wish a beautiful complexion, a fine head of hair, a smooth face, a clear skin, a luxuriant beard or moustache—or if you wish to know anything and everything in the Medical and Toilet line, you should, by all means, peruse a copy of this book. For full particulars, and a sample of the work for perusal, (free) address the publisher.

T. F. CHAPMAN, No. 831 Broadway, New York.
nov1sedaw3m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION!

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills by return mail

☞ Sold at Galena by J. Dodge, H. McNeill, and S. Crawford & Co. eldawa

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye!

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE.

WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World!

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Bachelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this Splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each Box, of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Address, CHAS. BATCHELOR, Proprietor, 81 Barclay street, New York.
ocllwly

W. A. Bachelor's Hair Dye!

This Splendid Hair Dye has no equal—instantaneous in effect—Beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Bachelor." Sold everywhere.

CHAS. BACHELOR, Proprietor, 81 Barclay street, New York.
ocllwly

HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS

And Kid Strengthening Plasters.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
fetawly CAPRON, Traveling Agent

ATTENTION!

ALL who are in want of anything in the shape of MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, TABLE AND BUREAU TOPS, &c., &c., Manufactured of the best of ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

Finished up in a style that can't be EXCELLED in the West, will do well to *call soon, as I will sell at greatly reduced prices* for the next ninety days.

Galena, Jan 20, 1861.—d w A. L. ROGERS.

DR. D. McRAE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.,

TREATS with great success the following Chronic Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Gravel, Piles, Fistula, Scrofula, Fever, Sores, Scald, Head and all other forms of Skin Diseases. Also, Diseases peculiar to Females are successfully treated. Artificial Eyes inserted in the most complete manner, embracing every size, shape and color.

Innumerable testimonials from men and women of the first class of society, from all parts of the country, will be shown to all who desire.

☞ Diseases of the EYE and EAR are successfully cured. The Doctor warrants a perfect cure in all cases, if the Eye is not wholly destroyed by inflammation. ☞ In the treatment of CANCERS, he will forfeit $1,000 if he fails to perfect a cure, when the disease is in its first stage on the external surface.

☞ The above statement can be substantiated by testimonials from the citizens of Saint Louis, where he has practiced his profession since 1850.

OFFICE, ON CHESTNUT STREET,

Between Fifth & Sixth Streets, half Square from the Court House, ST. LOUIS, MO. dec4dawly

JUNK STORE,

No. 209 Main St. ....Galena, Ills.

SAVE Your Rags and Old Metals. Let nothing go to waste. Economy is Wealth. A penny saved, is a penny gained.

A. McALLISTER,

successor to Wm. F. Hunt, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Galena and surrounding country, that he is still paying the highest market prices, in cash, for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Zinc, Rubber, Rope, Iron, Glue-Stuffs, &c., &c.

A. McALLISTER.

☞ Remember No. 209 Main Street, Galena, Illinois, (Park's old stand. sep25n6m

MEDICAL.

OLD AND YOUNG AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,

VIZ: THAT

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative

Will preserve, *infallibly*, the *growth and color* of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease, to the greatest age. Statesmen, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional Men, and Gentlemen and Ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:—

PROF. S. THALBERG, PIANIST, says, on his arrival in the United States, he was rapidly becoming gray, but on applying Wood's Hair Restorative, his hair soon recovered its original hue.

CHARLES CARROLL, 13 NASSAU ST., N. Y. says the gray hairs on his whole head were, after a few weeks' trial, turned to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair.

A. C. RAYMOND BATH, MAINE, says he is now sixty years old, and his hair and whiskers were two-thirds gray, but by the use of two bottles of Restorative the gray hairs have disappeared, both on the head and face, and is more soft and glossy than for twenty-five years previous. His wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

FINLEY JOHNSON, ESQ., NEW ORLEANS, says that he lost all his hair by the Yellow Fever, in 1854. He used Wood's Hair Restorative, and his hair is now thick and glossy.

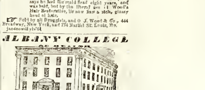
S. MIDDLETON, LIVINGSTON, ALA., says the Restorative has done much good in his part of the country. He used it for baldness, and now has a fine head of hair.

T. L. MORSE, LEBANON, KENTUCKY, says he has seen Wood's Hair Restorative used in hundreds of cases, and never knew it to fail in accomplishing what it professes to do.

A. J. ALDEN, McLANESBORO', ILL., says he had the scald head eight years, and was bald, but by the liberal use of Wood's Hair Restorative, he now has a rich, glossy head of hair.

☞ Sold by all Druggists, and O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St. Louis, Mo.
jan6eowly1s'61

ALBANY COLLEGE



Established 1838.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills,

THE best family Cathartic in the WORLD used twenty years by five millions of persons annually; always give satisfaction; contain nothing injurious; patronized by the principal Physicians and Surgeons in the UNION, elegantly coated with sugar. Large Boxes 25 Cents, 5 Boxes One Dollar. Full directions with each box. Warranted superior to any Pill before the public.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plasters cure in five hours, pains and weakness of the breast, side and back, and Rheumatic complaints in equally short period of time. Spread on beautiful white lamb skin, their use subjects the wearer to no inconvenience, and each one will wear from one week to three months. Price 18¾ cents.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills and Kid Plasters are sold by druggists and merchants in all parts of the United States, Canadas and South America, and may be obtained by calling for them by their full name.

Dr. L. R. HERRICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.
aug1dawly

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in Twenty Minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO—

SANFORD'S FAMILY Blood Purifying Pills,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than 20 years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE 3 DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor.

208 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Galena, Ill., by H. NEWHALL, H. McNEILL, S. CRAWFORD & CO., and J. DODGE. dec6wbl1s

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN MEDICINES

THE GREAT STANDARD REMEDIES

of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

WILL POSITIVELY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the Stomach and Digestive organs,

AND WILL POSITIVELY PREVENT

Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, and Fever and Ague.

See our Almanac for proof. Price, 75 cents per Bottle

Hoofland's Balsamic Cordial

WILL POSITIVELY CURE

Coughs, Colds, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

—OF—

CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION.

As a Diarrhoea Cordial it is unequalled. Price, 75 cents per bottle

Hoofland's German Pill,

being well known throughout Europe and America, needs no commendation here. They are purely vegetable, are prepared with great exactness, and are sugar-coated. No better Cathartic Pill can be found. Price, 25 cents per box.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside of each bottle or box.

In our "*Everybody's Almanac,*" published annually, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These almanacs are given away by all our agents.

Sold in Galena by J. Dodge, Dr. H. Newhall, Wierich & Bollinger; in Apple River by Frost and Maynard and J. Irwin; in Warren by P. Gosling; in Nora by F. F. Clark & Co. dec10-6mdaw1s1s

Economy! Economy!

FROM continued experiments it was found that one bushel of Corn, under favorable circumstances, made twelve pounds of Pork, while the same quantity of Corn made into Meal and scalded, produced seventeen and one half pounds of Pork.

Those who wish to fatten their stock at the least possible expense, will do well to get one of Felton's Patent Corn Mills, that will grind cob and corn, or make and bolt fine corn meal for family use.

We are Agents for the sale of these Mills, and have three on hand, that we can furnish immediately.

Galena, Oct. 12, 1860 R. GRAHAM & CO. 3mosdaw

Pure Linseed Oil.

THE PLATTEVILLE LINSEED OIL CO. are now making a splendid article of

Pure Linseed Oil,

free from any admixture of Cotton or other seeds, which they offer for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

☞ Orders directed to the President, SAM'L MOORE, Platteville, Grant Co., Wis., or to their Agent, JAS. ROOD, in Galena, or J. T. HANCOCK and HARRIS & CO., Dubuque, will receive prompt attention. sep1daw1

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 27.

The rumor was rife here to-day that General Scott has received new intelligence relative to designs on the Capitol by secession invaders, which causes him much anxiety.

Judge Robinson, who was despatched to the Southern States by Virginia to induce them to keep the peace, telegraphs that if the Brooklyn be destined for Pensacola his mission will prove a failure.

A despatch to Senators Crittenden and Powell says the Legislature of Kentucky has appointed John F. Bell, J. B. Clay, Mr. Guthrie, ex-Gov. Morehead and Wyckliffe Commissioners to proceed to Washington on the 4th of February.

The Grand Jury has made three presentments of ex-Secretary Floyd. First, for mal-administration in office; second, for complicity in the abstraction of bonds; third, for conspiracy against the government. It is expected that the indictments will be ready for the action of the jury to-morrow.

The Senate's special committee on the tariff bill will report on Wednesday.

The Morrill bill, after a close investigation, is pronounced to be excellent in principle and general arrangement. Nearly two-thirds of the items have already been examined carefully.

No change of duties on iron is intended; the same schedules may be ordered to amplify the operations of the law. Efforts have been made to reduce the duty on pig iron and steel without success. Woolens are to pay 12 cents per pound, instead of 16, as in the Morrill bill,—which conforms to the rates on raw material. The committee will recommend that the law go into operation on the 1st of April, and the proposed modification of the ware-housing system on the 1st of July. All the duties to be paid within thirty days after being entered. Merchandise for re shipment can be stored six months. It is estimated that this bill will produce a revenue of $58,000,000 with average imports. The bill now contains a loan for $21,000,000, which is intended to cover outstanding Treasury notes; this will be increased to twenty-five dollars, in order to provide for objects of special legislation and other items not included in Mr. Dix's statement of the condition of the Treasury for the current fiscal year.

Union men are much encouraged by the prompt response to the invitation for Commissioners to meet here on the 4th of February, and it is believed that its action will command the support of a large majority of Congress.

The fugitive slave law introduced to-day by Douglas is considered a thorough and effective measure, obviating the objections to the present statute.

Slidell and Benjamin will formally vacate as soon as they receive official information of the secession of Louisiana.

It is not believed that a majority of secessionists will be elected to any Border State Convention. The great point now aimed at by Union men is to avoid all pretext for collision by seceding States, in the hope that the second sober thought of the people, if adjustment measures are presented, will induce them to resume their places in the Union. The repeal of the personal liberty bill by Rhode Island, and the action of the Ohio Legislature, are hailed as harbingers of peace. Affairs wear a more hopeful aspect.

Secretary Dix has instructed commanders of revenue cutters, if attacked, to make the best defense in their power; and if assailed by a superior force, to run their vessel ashore and blow them up. He has also written the Collector of New Orleans to apply to the Governor of Louisiana to revoke the seizure of the government hospital and ordering 260 patients to be removed. Dix denounces it as an act of outrageous barbarism, disgraceful to any age or country.

The Mayor of Washington has been summoned before the select committee, to testify relative to the conspiracy to seize the Capitol. He privately says he knows nothing about it.

So many military companies are arriving here that it is impossible to find quarters. Additional troops are expected to-morrow.

Senator Mallory, at Pensacola, telegraphed Senator Bigler last evening that 1700 men were on the ground to resist the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and that if the Brooklyn attempted to relieve the Fort, a bloody fight will follow.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Boards of Trade visited the President, Mr. Seward, and others, to-day. The President said, in the interview, if Mr. Lincoln shall enjoy his accession to power as much as I shall retirement, he will be a happy man. Mr. Seward said: "Heretofore the cry 'Save the Union' has been raised when there was no danger. I tell you, my friends, the question of Slavery will not now be taken into account. We are to save the Union; then save all the rest worth saving."

Mr. Reynolds, of New York, from the Committee on the President's Message, will to-morrow report a bill for not only giving the Executive the power, but making it mandatory on him to call out the volunteer militia, for the purpose of suppressing insurrection.

Owing to the urgent remonstrances of Secretary Dix, the Marine Hospital affair at New Orleans has been satisfactorily arranged.

Capt. Faunce, of the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, is in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 28.

The difficulty has been honorably arranged between Rust and Dunn.

It is now certain that private letters have been received from Lincoln, urging his friends to conciliation and compromise, and it is stated that he indicates the Border State resolutions as a reasonable basis of adjustment. Assurances are given that this information is reliable. Soon after the electoral vote shall be counted in the presence of Congress on the second Wednesday of February, he will acquaint the public with his views on the pending crisis. He heretofore has not felt it proper, in advance of official information of the declaration of his election, for him to take a prominent part in the direction of political affairs.

Washington, Jan. 30.

A delegation of 33, representing 50,000 working men of Philadelphia, this morning waited on Senators Crittenden and Cameron at their respective residences. They were introduced by Senator Bigler in a brief and appropriate address. J. G. Nicholson responded for the delegation eloquently and patriotically. He stated the object of the visit was to testify to the appreciation of the Union by themselves and those they represented, their desire for a settlement of our national difficulties on a satisfactory basis, and that the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky,—whose character they revered, whose patriotism they admired,—was heartily endorsed by them, and that they wished its adoption urged and secured. The Senators feelingly and hopefully responded.

The number of federal troops who arrived here last night is 80, making in all less than 300. These are divided into three companies of artillery and one of infantry. Arrangements have been made for concentrating them at any particular point in case it is necessary to quell disturbance of the public peace.

Acting Postmaster General King has received complaints from Northern gentlemen that their correspondence has been violated. One writes that six letters addressed to him by a lady in Mobile, not on political subjects, have evidently been opened by unauthorized parties.

The Department has promptly instituted an investigation.

FROM HAVANA.

New York, Jan 29.

The Quaker City brings Havana advices to the 25th.

Stitmer & Co. of Havana have failed for $250,000. This caused great sensation, particularly upon discovery of frauds upon the sugar warehouses by false warehouse certificates, which were deposited by this house with the Bank of Havana.

The U. S. steamer Crusader arrived on the 25th from Key West, and reported the forts at Tortugas and Key West in good condition for defence.

A rumor at Key West that a force from New Orleans was coming to attack the forts had driven away many persons, particularly natives of the Bahamas. Several schooner loads had left.

DIGNITY OUTRAGED.

Richmond, Jan. 29.

Recent proceedings at Fortress Monroe have embittered public feeling. The following was adopted at a large meeting last night:

Whereas the Legislature has formally declared, that any act of coercion against a Southern State will be regarded by Virginia as an act of war, and she will resent it by all the means within her power:

Resolved, That the attention of the Legislature be called to the fact of an overt act of coercion now actually being perpetrated at Fortress Monroe.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 27.

Intelligence has reached here that previous to the passage of the Georgia ordinance of secession, Harrison W. Reilly, a prominent citizen of the mountain region of that state, proclaimed in another portion of Georgia that he was on his way home and intended to raise a party and take possession of the U. S. Mint at Dahlonega for the U. S. government in case Georgia passed a secession ordinance. His declaration caused considerable excitement in Milledgeville, and the Governor was requested to send a military force to Dahlonega, but had not done so at the date of the advices.

On the same authority as the above, we learn that there is a considerable Union element in the mountains of Georgia, and an anti-secession meeting was held in Pickens Co., when they heard of the passage of the secession ordinance. The old stars and stripes were run up, and the demonstrations of resistance to secession were emphatic and unequivocal. The impression was, however, at Milledgeville, that the people of Georgia will generally sustain the ordinance of secession, and co operate in the formation of a Southern Cotton States Republic.

MR. LINCOLN.—CONSPIRACY DEVELOPED.

Washington, Jan. 28.

[*Herald* Correspondence.]—I learn from a gentleman who had an interview with Mr. Lincoln at Springfield within the last week, that the latter, in discussing the existing state of affairs, expressed himself as follows: I will suffer death before I will consent or will advise my friends to consent to any compromise, which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of this government to which we have a constitutional right; because whatever I might think of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace the destruction of the government itself, and the consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be, as it is now, in the hands of the people; if they desire to call a convention to remove any grievances complained of, or to give new guarantees for the permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose.

In this conversation, Mr. Lincoln urged no objection to the border state or Etheridge propositions as a future basis of agreement, if the Republicans as a party desire it.

The most intense excitement exists in certain Congressional circles in consequence of the fact leaking out that the Howard Select Committee of the House has positive evidence before them of a conspiracy existing in this city and vicinity to overthrow the government in which certain prominent officials and citizens of Washington and elsewhere, figure.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Jan. 26.

The Legislature agreed to day on a flag for South Carolina. The ground is to be blue with a white oval in the centre, and a golden Palmetto therein; there is also to be a white crescent in the upper flag staff corner.

The Senate has adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor to send volunteers to Florida in case of threatened invasion of that State.

The steamer Columbia went ashore on Sullivan Island yesterday while going out.

The weather has been tempestuous for a week past.

Charleston, Jan. 28.

The Legislature to-day unanimously resolved that while acknowledging the courtesy of the Virginia Legislature in sending a Commissioner, decline having any intercourse on the subject proposed, regarding the separation as final and irrevocable.

The correspondence of Hayne and Pickens, while the former was at Washington, was considered in executive session. It appears that the ultimatum of South Carolina was the surrender of Fort Sumter, and the withdrawal of the Federal troops; that Carolina promised to pay for the forts, and that Hayne, in deference to the wishes of Southern Congressmen, withheld the proposition.

Gov. Pickens now tells Hayne to make a final demand for the forts, repudiating the President's proposition that he has not power to give them up, but must leave it to Congress. Pickens further tells Hayne to wait a reasonable time for an answer to the final demand; then, if refused, Sumter must be taken.

The Legislature endorses this action.

Charleston, Jan. 29.

The *Courier* and *Mercury* of this morning say that a large war steamer was seen off the harbor at dusk on Saturday, and that she showed signals and stood to the southward. It is rumored that she is still hovering over the neighboring coast.

Last evening a negro came to the city and informed his master that a suspicious craft was seen yesterday near Church's flat stone, with twenty men on board. The men wore no uniforms, and appeared to be without arms. It is thought from this that an attempt is about to be made to pounce down on the plantations.

The State Legislature adjourned *sine die* last evening.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan 29.

The Tammany Hall Convention last evening passed resolutions instructing their delegates to the State convention to demand their unqualified resignation as the representatives of the regular organization of the city Democracy; and that, if any other delegates from the metropolis have seats accorded them, the Tammany delegates withdraw and take no part in the proceedings.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that arrangements were made yesterday for the protection of the city, which will secure it from any hostile attack, against conspiracy within or without.

An agent just from Texas states that the vote cast for the convention, which was called by the members of the Legislature over the Governor's head, will not exceed over one-third of the aggregate vote of the State.

FROM TEXAS.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 22.

The Texas Legislature met to-day. The Governor's Message was read. It favors the calling of a convention.

Both Houses repealed the Kansas resolutions passed by the Legislature in 1858.

The House took up and passed the Senate bills directing the Comptroller to proceed to Washington and recover $184,000 due the State.

A resolution was unanimously passed declaring the Federal Government has no power to coerce a sovereign State after pronouncing her separation. The Senate will pass the same resolution by a similar vote. The Legislature favor immediate secession by a majority of 3 to 1.

Austin, Jan. 24.

The Legislature to-day passed resolutions that any attempt on the part of the government to coerce a seceding State, and asserting that any such attempt would be resisted to the last extremity.

Only one fifth of the members opposed immediate action.

It is expected that the question of secession will be referred to the people.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

Milledgeville, Jan. 28.

The ordinance adopted Saturday abolishing the Federal Courts, was reconsidered today for the purpose of making an Admiralty Court.

Commissioners were appointed to Slave States. Delegates to Montgomery were instructed to make a Provincial Government on the basis of the Federal Constitution.

The ordinance continuing the existing revenue laws was lost.

An ordinance substantially the same as that of South Carolina was adopted, after a very animated debate, by 130 against 116.

Milledgeville, Jan. 29.

The Convention refused to reconsider the revenue ordinance, adopted yesterday.

Resolutions were introduced giving the Governor power, under certain circumstances, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, which was tabled.

An address to the citizens of the South and the world, giving the causes of Georgia's secession, was adopted.

An ordinance declaring it to be the fixed policy of the State to guarantee the security of all the States, was adopted.

The Convention adjourned to meet at Savannah at the call of the President.

☞ The Countess of Eglinton died on the 31st ult., very suddenly, at Eglinton Castle Scotland.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Jan. 27.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to report a bill authorizing the endorsement by the State of national treasury notes in the amount of the surplus revenue deposited with her in 1836-7 amounting to $1,300,000. The order was passed by a large majority.

Boston, Jan. 30.

A communication was received in the Senate yesterday from the Governor, transmitting a copy of the secession ordinance received from the President of the Georgia State Convention. It was laid on the table.

A resolution from the General Assembly of Tennessee, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, and from the Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of the Union and the Constitution as it is, were also received and referred to the committee on federal relations.

The bill authorizing the Treasurer of the State to endorse the notes of the U. States, was rejected after debate by a vote of 14 to 19.

Boston, Jan. 29.

The failure of Messrs. Pierce Bros. & Flanders, dry goods jobbers in Franklin-street, for $750,000, was announced to-day.

The second hearing before the committee on the personal liberty bill took place to-day, in the Representative Hall. The floor and galleries were crowded, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. F. L. Bird, W. T. Burt, L. E. Swell and Wendell Phillips made speeches against the repeal of the law.

The citizens of Gloucester were astonished this morning at seeing a large Palmetto flag waving over old Fort Defiance. The revenue cutter in the harbor sent a boat's crew ashore and cut it down.

There is said to be over 30,000 barrels of mackerel stored in Gloucester waiting sale, the southern market for fish being about closed.

ALABAMA CONVENTION.

The Convention, in secret session, last night adopted resolutions instructing the Southern Convention to insist upon such measures as will forever prevent the re-opening of the African slave trade.

The Convention to day passed a supplementary ordinance authorizing the Governor to carry into effect a previous ordinance for the protection of the defenses in the Gulf.

The Convention also passed an ordinance adopting as the law of Alabama the laws of the United States relative to patents, securing the rights of invention to the citizens of all the slave States.

Adjourned till the 4th of March.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Jan. 30.

A joint resolution passed the Senate yesterday, appointing General Doniphan, Waldo P. Johnson, H. Colter, Judge Hough, General Atchison, Ferdinand Kennett and Judge Buckner, Commissioners to the Convention to be held in Washington on the 4th of February.

The same resolution was introduced in the House and laid on the table.

Mr. Scott, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, reported resolutions taking strong grounds against the action of N. York and Ohio, in offering aid to the Federal Government to coerce seceding States, which passed, 89 to 16.

UNION MEETING.

Portland, Me., Jan. 26

There was an immense Union meeting held here to-day. Ethan Shipler, Ex-Chief Justice, presided. The meeting was addressed by some of our ablest speakers of all parties. Resolutions were passed nearly unanimously, that the destruction of the Union is the greatest calamity that could befal the nation; that we are indebted to it for our prosperity, that it is the duty of each State to avoid all just causes of complaint, and especially the affairs of other States within the jurisdiction of the United States; that we desire to perform faithfully all the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution and laws of the country.

KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS.

Louisville, Jan. 27.

The Kentucky Legislature yesterday almost unanimously adopted the Virginia resolutions, which are so constructed as to require the federal government to protect slavery in all the territories now held or hereafter to be acquired south of 36 deg. 30 min., and to guarantee the right of transfer of slaves through free States.

CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

Montgomery, Jan. 26.

The Alabama State Convention has adjourned until the 4th of March next.

FIRE.

Indianapolis, Jan. 28

The First Baptist Church in this city was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $8,000 to $10,000; no insurance.

MEETING AT DETROIT.

Detroit, Jan. 29.

A large meeting, favorable to the plan set forth in the Border State propositions, was held at the City Hall last evening.

DEATH OF A BRAVE MAN.

New York, Jan. 29.

Capt. Samuel C. Reid, who in the last war commanded the U. S. privateer General Armstrong, died in this city last evening.

Springfield, Ills., Jan 28.

It is now positively settled that Mr. Lincoln will depart for Washington on the 11th of February. He will go hence via Lafayette and Indianapolis, where he will receive the hospitalities of the Indiana legislature; thence he will proceed by way of Cincinnati to Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany. He intends to make for Harrisburg direct, thence to Baltimore and the Federal Capitol; but the tour to New York and Philadelphia is not impossible. Arrangements for special trains all the way through, are making. No military escort will be accepted. The entire journey is expected to be made inside of 10 days.

Baltimore, Jan. 29.

The Minute Men fire a salute to-morrow in honor of the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill of Rhode Island.

LEONARD SWETT.—Hon Leonard Swett, of Bloomington, Ill., who was the messenger to bear the electoral vote of his State to Washington, was taken sick on his return home through this place, and has been confined to his bed at the Monongahela House, since Tuesday last, with a severe attack of ague and fever. He is now in a fair way of recovery, but will be scarcely able to resume his journey until the close of the week.—*Pittsburgh Journal, 28th*

J. McN. S. O'CONNOR, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon, Oculist & Aurist,

MAY be consulted at his residence on Franklin street, Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Illinois. He treats and prescribes for diseases of the Eye and Ear; the Brain, Mental, Spinal and Nervous disorders, Epilepsy, Catalepsy, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Asthma, Bronchitis, Inflammation and percussion of the Lungs, with opinion thereon; Scrofula, Cancer, Scurvy, Tetter, Rheumatism, Erysipelas; Cutaneous diseases; Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas, Peritoneum, Intestines, Kidneys, &c.; Female Diseases and Weaknesses.

Dr. O'Connor is a regularly Diplomatized Doctor. In his prescriptions for the above diseases he combines the most popular and modern remedies of Europe and America, and the most reputable Medical Colleges of the United States. He has treated and prescribed for over 2,000 cases with success, and can produce undeniable testimonials of cure from persons well known in this country.

jh24wly

GALENA BOOK BINDERY

—AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber has resumed the Book Binding and Blank Book Manufacturing business, in connection with his

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

at the old stand, corner of Main and Warren streets, over Bank of Galena. All work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. Particular attention given to manufacturing Books for County Clerks, Recorders, Merchants, Steamboats, &c.

☞ Magazines, Pamphlets, and printed work generally bound, at *fair living rates*.

☞ Job Printing executed on short notice, and in a workman-like manner. W. W. HUNTINGTON.

Galena, May 24, 1860

BROADWAY HOUSE,

GALENA, - - - - ILLINOIS.

THE undersigned, in assuming the proprietorship of the BROADWAY HOUSE in this city, would say that it has been thoroughly renovated in all its departments, and by a thorough and constant attention to the wants of the travelling public,—by making it alike to the citizens and sojourner, the permanent boarder and the transient guest, a comfortable, neat, attractive, home-like place of abode,—I shall hope to merit the patronage of my country friends and the public in general.

☞ I have attached to this House one of the most convenient and comfortable BARNS ever built in the city, a large Wagon-Yard and an honest Ostler. Come one, come all. J. H. CONLEE.

Galena, Nov. 10, 1860.—dawtf

CATAWBA BITTERS — An excellent tonic; 26 boxes, pints and quarts, received and for sale by G. R. MELVILL, No. 36 Levee

dec10

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own. Thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of han 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that hi 'ardly realized hi 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied, and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anaemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it coming on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting, under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same that relaved her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and give me the Pills and don't be all day about it aither."

Constipation or Costiveness.

None of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

Physician—Well, Mrs Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send me more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real Blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service, by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *Appetite*, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and *the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New-York.

nov8dawly

GET THE BEST

Chickering & Son's Piano Fortes;

Steinway & Son's " "

Carhart, Needham & Co.'s Melodeons;

Rohe & Leavitt's Silver and Brass Band Instruments.

WE have received the exclusive Agency, for Galena, for the sale of the above celebrated Instruments, which cannot be surpassed in the world, the highest Premiums having been awarded to them at the various Fairs and Exhibitions throughout the United States and Europe. Any of the above make of Instruments we will deliver here at the manufacturers prices, those who purchase from us thus saving freight and insurance. We constantly keep an assortment of the above Instruments to select from.

Each Instrument Fully Warranted.

Those who prefer it by calling on us, and receiving a letter of credit, can make their own selection at the manufactory, ascertain the prices, and we will furnish the instrument selected at the above rates.

Also, we have Pianos of other makers, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Piano, Violin, Guitar and Banjo Strings wholesale and retail; and a complete assortment of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

In fact, the largest stock of Goods in our line West of Chicago, and which we will sell as low as the same quality of goods can be bought East. ☞ We attend personally to every description of repairing in our line.

PIANOS TO RENT,

And rents deducted from the price if purchased within one year.

SHEET MUSIC and MUSICAL WORKS—we keep a large assortment. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Music sent by mail free of postage, upon the receipt of the retail price. J. COATSWORTH & SON.

Galena, Jan. 18, 1861.—dawly

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

for any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the Troches are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYS, Chemist, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in Bronchitis." DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M. President of Athens College, Tenn.

☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

BUY THE BEST!

Which in the End is the Cheapest.

Ladd, Webster & Co's Tight Stitching Sewing Machines.

THE STITCH ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES

FOR FAMILIES, SEAMSTRESSES, TAILORS AND MANUFACTURERS

The Ladd, Webster & Co. Machines are of the most substantial make and elegant finish, are strong, reliable, simple in construction, easily operated by a novice and with ordinary care will run for years with the annoying expense of repairing always incurred on the cheaper, less reliable and more complicated machines.

There is no instrument in use for sewing, capable of doing a greater variety of work than these machines; with the celebrated **wheel feed** they will handle the finest muslin, the heaviest broadcloth, or will work in the thickest leather used by shoemakers or carriage trimmers. They will also run over seams and gathers with the same facility as over plain work. The stitch made by them is from **two threads**, and is the most approved and desirable in use, **is alike on both sides of the fabric** leaving no ridge on the under side, to wear out and loosen the work, a decided fault with all loop or chain stitch machines.

The needles are not curved and liable to break, but *are straight* and have a perpendicular motion, which is absolutely necessary to adapt the machine to all sorts of work. They will bind with a binder and hem with a hemmer; will stitch fell and gather, are fully licensed under "HOWE'S EXTENDED PATENT," and are *free from all infringements*. During seven years of use they have won the enviable reputation of being the "*best family and manufacturing machines in the country*." We have numerous testimonials, read a short and comprehensive one from the

Navy Office, Washington, Aug 12, 1858.

Gentlemen—The Sewing Machine ordered from you is safely at hand, and Mrs. M. is fully satisfied with it. As an evidence of its simplicity, without directions or explanations, she commenced working on it after a very short trial, and has not experienced the least difficulty in its operation. I cheerfully give you my testimony in its favor.

I am respectfully, your ob't servant,

Lieut. WM. L. MAURY.

The Editor of the CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN & REFLECTOR, says, "We have seen testimony in favor of the Machine made by *Ladd, Webster & Co.*, which from the moral and religious character of the writers, we are satisfied could never have been obtained, had not the instrument fully realized the representations of the makers respecting it; these testimonials are from clergymen and persons of high moral worth and integrity in the community, well known to our readers, and are of the most flattering character."

HENRY WARD BEECHER, of New York Independent.—Rev. A. G. CURTIN, of Penn.—HORACE GREELEY, New York Tribune.—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, N. Y. Times.—HORACE H. DAY, India Rubber Factories.—Hon. JOHN D. CHISELIN, Jr., Norfolk, Va.—WM. P. WILLIAMSON, Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy.—JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, Chief Engineer for N. Y. City.—Editor PRACTICAL MECHANIC.—Editor of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—Editor ALBANY ATLAS & ARGUS.—Editor BALLOU'S PICTORIAL.—Editor N. O. PICAYUNE.—Editor N. Y. POST.—Editor BALTIMORE PATRIOT.—Editor MEMPHIS ENQUIRER.—Editor of CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

From the above eminent gentlemen, and distinguished sources, we have unqualified praise and flattering testimonials of the superiority and practical reliability of the "Ladd, Webster & Co. Sewing Machines."

Efficient Agents wanted in every Town—With a small investment of capital a profitable business can be readily established. We offer liberal inducements. Any correspondence regarding our machines will be promptly and gladly answered; *enclose a letter stamp* and we will send a circular and sample of work by return of mail.

COOK, STONE & CO.,

Agents for North-Western States.

nov21daw 121 LAKE STREET, (up stairs) CHICAGO

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

—AND—

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the Diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES

of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILLIOUS COLIC, SEROUS, LOOSENESS, PILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS, CHOLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES.

DYSPEPSIA.—No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these Medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these Medicines is permanent. Try them. Be satisfied and be cured.

FOULNESS OF COMPLEXION—

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS, GRAVEL, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY COMPLAINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Swellings.

SCROFULA, or KINGS EVIL in its worst forms, Ulcers of every description.

WORMS of all kinds are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

Prepared and sold by

DR WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, cor. of Anthony Street, New York, or sale by all Druggists. [augldawly

☞ Reader, do not fail to read Professor Wood's advertisement in another column. jan6d

DRUGS & MEDICINES

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

LARD OILS,

TURPENTINE,

CAMPHENE FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

WHITE LEAD,

WINDOW GLASS,

GLASS WARE

PATENT MEDICINES,

Garden and Field Seeds,

H. McNEILL,

174 Main St., my9

GALENA,............ILLINOIS

KEROSENE & COAL OIL

THE Trade supplied with

PURE KEROSENE OILS,

and other ILLUMINATING OILS,

AT REDUCED PRICES!

Also, with a large variety of

Lamps and Burners,

Superior to any other hitherto sold in this market

☞ Fluid and other Lamps refitted with the above unequaled Burners, at the Store of the subscriber,

174 Main Street,

GALENA,..............ILLINOIS,

H. McNEILL.

feb17dawly

1860. H. NEWHALL, 1680,

DEALER IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES

At the Old Stand, No. 170 Main Street,

GALENA,..............ILLINOIS,

HAS on hand a complete Stock, to which he invites attention.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL,

DRY WHITE LEAD,

ZINC, DRY & IN OIL,

COLORED ZINCS,

COLORED PAINTS,

METALIC PAINTS,

RED LEAD,

WINDOW GLASS

LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS TURPENTINE

FURNITURE VARNISH,

COACH VARNISH,

JAPAN VARNISH,

VARNISHES OF ALL KINDS.

Whitewash Brushes

KEROSENE OIL, BURNING FLUID

SPERM OIL, CAMPHINE,

WHALE OIL, ALCOHOL,

FARRIERS OIL, PLASTER PARIS,

DYE STUFFS.

I warrant every article sold in my store to be just what it is represented. My goods are purchased from manufacturers and Importers, so that I can and *will sell at the very lowest figures*.

County Merchants, Painters, Builders, Farmers, and all who wish to purchase good articles at *low prices*, are invited to call and examine my stock.

Being selling and forwarding agent for J. C. Ayer & Co., Dr. D. Jaynes & Sons, Perry Davis, Merchants' Gargling Oil Co., and all the leading Medicines of the day, I am authorized to sell at the proprietor's prices. mch10daw

LIGHT! LIGHT!

H. NEWHALL has just received a splendid assortment of Kerosene

Parlor Lamps,

Table Lamps,

Hand Lamps,

Kitchen Lamps,

Suspension Lamps,

Side Lamps,

and will keep constantly on hand Downer's Boston Kerosene and the best Coal Oils manufactured, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Nov. 15th, 1860—3mdaw

S. CRAWFORD & CO.,

WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES

No 63 Main Street, next door to Byrne House,

GALENA,..............ILLINOIS.

THE undersigned having removed their establishment to the large store, No. 63 Main St. near the Steamboat Landing, and having just returned from the Eastern Markets, where we have personally selected and purchased for Cash, at the lowest prices, a complete stock of goods in our line. Our stock will be unusually large, comprising

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES,

Brushes, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass

PUTTY, PAINTERS' DIAMONDS, &c.

All the popular PATENT MEDICINES at Manufacturers Wholesale Prices.

We have also been appointed Wholesale Agents for AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS, DR. MOCLIN TOCK'S series of FAMILY MEDICINES, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, SLOAN'S MEDICINES, GRÆFENBERG MEDICINES, &c.

We offer to sell TILDON & NEPHEW'S celebrated VARNISHES at New York prices to the trade, and have always on hand FAHNESTOCK & CO'S Pittsburg pure WHITE LEAD, the best in quality in the market, and warranted full weight.

Having perfected arrangements for keeping on hand a large supply of the following staples.

White Lead, Colored Paints, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnishes, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, Alcohol, Lard, Whale and Sperm Oils, &c. &c.

They will be constantly receiving during the season a supply of the above, and offer to the trade a larger stock and at lower prices than any house west of Chicago, and at prices as low as can be had in that market, adding freight, &c.

We offer the above Goods for CASH, or to PROMPT MEN at lower prices than heretofore ruling in this market, and would solicit a personal examination of the stock, which for purity and price cannot fail to give satisfaction.

nov1dawtf S. CRAWFORD & CO

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

CONCENTRATED LYE—For making SOAP, 1 lb of which will make 16 gals. of good Soft Soap, just received and for sale by the box or lb., by

nov1dtf S. CRAWFORD & CO.

Louisville Cement.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the bbl. or in lots, LOUISVILLE CEMENT or WATER LIME the best article of the kind in the market.

Galena, March 24, 1859. S. CRAWFORD & CO

WINDOW GLASS.

ALL sizes from 7x9 to 32x60. Also DOUBLE STRENGTH AMERICAN CROWN GLASS from 24x30 to 40x60—comprising the largest stock in the market, which we offer at low figures. Call and see.

nov1dtf S. CRAWFORD & CO., 63 Main st.

TO FARMERS.

WANTED—TIMOTHY, RED CLOVER, Flax Seed, and Blue Grass Seeds, Beeswax and Honey, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid, by S. CRAWFORD & CO.,

dec17daw 73 Main Street Galena.

COUNCIL HILL MILLS.

ON GALENA RIVER, ONE AND A HALF miles from Council Hill, and two and a half miles from Benton.

The proprietor invites the attention of Farmers and Flour Dealers to his Mills, as he is paying the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT, and making the best quality of

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

His Flour is for sale in Galena, at Wm. Lumley's store, Main street, above Franklin, where families in city or country can always find his Premium Flour.

☞ Mill Feed for sale at the Mill and at the Flour Store in Galena.

S. ALDERSON

Council Hill, March 26, 1857. wh28wtf

J. R. GRANT,

DEALER IN

Leather, Saddlery Hardware,

Shoe Findings, Pegs, Lasts, Hair, &c

NO. 148 MAIN STREET,

GALENA, ... ILLINOIS

(New Milwaukee Brick Block,)

The highest market price in Cash Paid for Hides, Skins and Pelts

FASHIONABLE MANTUA MAKING.

MRS. E. M. BARRY

WOULD respectfully inform her numerous Patrons, and the Ladies of Galena and vicinity, that she has just received, and will be receiving monthly, new and elegant designs of the latest and most reliable Paris, London and New York Fashions, in advance of the published modes, consisting in part, of Mantillas, Cloaks, Basques, Robes, Waist Sacks, Wrappers, Riding, Promenade, Reception and Party Dresses,—besides a great variety of fashionable Sleeves, Childrens' Costumes and Gentlemens' Morning Robes.

☞ Garments cut and made to order in the neatest and most approved styles, and on short notice. mylely

☞ RESIDENCE ON BROADWAY.

FOR SHOW CASES GO TO

ANDERSON'S 73 Olive Street, St. Louis

sep3dt mos

For Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to leave this part of the country, offers for sale the following property, situated in the village of Council Hill, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, to wit: About two and a half acres of Land together with a good Frame Dwelling House with a Well and Cistern attached, and the Wagon Shop, &c., known as the Council Hill "Rock Shop." Terms easy.

☞ For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises. WILLIAM IAMES.

Dated at Council Hill, Ills., this 29th Dec., 1860.—wlm

NIP THE EVIL IN ITS BUD.

OR WHITTIER

Cures all Private Diseases and Diseases arising from self-abuse. His theory and exposition of Sexual Diseases is a clear delineation of all the diseased conditions. Send 6 cents only to pre-pay post age. Charges moderate. Cure guaranteed. Consulta tion free. Box 650. Office 94 Pine street, St. Louis, Missouri. sep3dawly

FRUIT JARS.—The best now in use for Fruit, Tomatoes, &c., just received by

Mar 29th 1860. H. NEWHALL.

THE LAST GRAND RALLY!

FOR THE SEASON,

AT

CHANDLER'S

COME ONE—COME ALL, AND SEE!

OUR PRICES ARE DOWN—DOWN TO THE LOWEST NOTCH!

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods!

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS!

Which we mean to clean out, to make room for the Spring Trade.

H. H. CHANDLER,

172 MAIN STREET,..............GALENA.

NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES! NEW PRICES!

NEW GOODS! CHEAP FROM AUCTION!

CUNNINGHAM BROS.

Will open their Winter Importations on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21st, and will sell for ... the cheapest lot of goods ever offered in Galena. We invite all our Friends to come and see the following

A Variety of Fancy Articles, Suitable for Christmas Presents.

A New Lot of Mink, Stone Martin, Fitch, and other Furs.

THE STYLES OF

CLOAKS AND MANTLES FOR NOVEMBER!

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BROCHE, STELLA, WOOL, REVERSIBLE & CHENILE SHAWLS

The Japanese "Matelot" and Volunteer Embroidered Sett.

A NEW ARTICLE IN ALL-WOOL FLANNELS FOR LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

SOMETHING NEW IN EMBROIDERED ROBES-DE-CHAMBRE.

FRENCH CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS.

FRENCH REPPS, DELAINES AND ALPACCA SPOTS.

Ladies Bonnets in Straw and Felt, Misses Felt Hats.

Carpets and Oil Cloths, Cloth Table and Piano Covers.

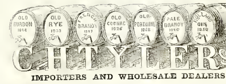
CROCHET BERTHS AND CROCHET FRINGES

HOODS. NUBIAS. GLOVES. BUCK GLOVES AND MITTS. DRESS TRIM'GS. AND VELVET BUTTONS

☞ As the most of the above are very much below regular prices—in order to get all you desire, come soon and make your selections.

Nov. 16th, 1860

CITY STORE.



C. H. TYLER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,

No. 28 North Second Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

HORSES, STOCK, PRODUCE, &c., taken in exchange for any of our Goods, or we will exchange for Wild or Improved Lands, at Cash Prices, where the titles are perfect. The terms will be to sell the owner of a piece of Land a bill of Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., or such an assortment as he may select, at our lowest cash prices, and take our pay in one third Cash, and two-thirds in Land.

Parties exchanging Lands for Liquors, &c., can pay the total amount of the bill at one time, or they can close the trade with us, and order the goods in large or small quantities, and only pay the one-third cash payments on each order; or we will sell at low figures for a small proportion Cash, and give long credit on the balance. We guarantee our stock to be as good as can be found in the Western Country.

sep3dawly C. H. TYLER & CO., No 28 North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

LETTER A FAMILY MACHINE.

We keep constantly on hand several varieties adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Singer Machine, for family use and for manufacturing purposes.

The Letter A Family Machine

Continues to elicit the unequaled admiration of the Ladies. Its popularity is unprecedented. In no instance has it failed to give the highest satisfaction to the purchaser.

Below we subjoin a few testimonials from residents in Galena, who have tested both the Family and Manufacturing Machines.

We are now using Singer's Sewing Machines in the different descriptions of work mentioned, they give entire satisfaction, and we believe them to be the best in the market.

MRS. WM. R. ROWLEY, } For Family Use.

" DR. LIVERMORE, }

" E. M. BARRY, Fashionable Mantua Maker.

EBERHARDT & KLETT, }

H. P. CORWITH, }

P. W. MANEINER, } Manufacturing Tailors.

N. GARL..., }

J. TRESSEL, }

J. THORWITH, }

NAGLE & GILMORE, } Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

C. HAHICH, Upholsterer.

All of Singer's Machines make the interlocked stitch with two threads, which is the best stitch known, being alike on both sides, impossible to ravel, and leaving no chain or ridge on the under side. Every person desiring to procure full and reliable information about Sewing Machines—their size, prices, working capacities, and the best method of purchasing—can obtain it by sending for a copy of Singer & Co.'s GAZETTE, which is a beautiful pictorial paper, entirely devoted to the subject. It will be sent *gratis*. J. H. BARRY, Agent,

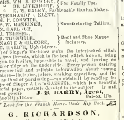
jnel4tj y1daw Galena, Ills.

☞ *Look for the French Home-Made Kip Boot.*

G. RICHARDSON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Ladies' and Gentlemen's



BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS,

No 151 Main Street,

GALENA,.............. ILLINOIS

☞ Particular attention given to CUSTOM WORK. REPAIRING done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Galena, October 30, 1860.—dawly

Furniture! Furniture!

We invite the attention of those wishing to buy

Furniture at Prices to suit the Times

To call and see our stock on hand, comprising BEDSTEADS, Common and Cottage, of which we have a great variety; Windsor, Cane Seat and Upholstered CHAIRS; Breakfast, Dining, Side, Centre and Extension TABLES; Wash, Candle and Hall STANDS; BUREAUS, BOOKCASES, WARDROBES, CUPBOARDS, &c., &c.

We call especial attention to our unrivalled Iron Fastenings for Round Rail Bedsteads, and the many patterns of Fastenings for Flat Rails.

We also have a neat kind of EXTENSION TABLE which only needs to be seen to be appreciated.

We are constantly MANUFACTURING and can supply orders at wholesale or retail to any extent.

We are Agents for the sale of HARD and WHITE WOOD LUMBER, from Indiana, and can supply orders for Cabinet, Plow and Wagon Making, &c., &c. with lumber of the very best quality, and in quantities to suit purchasers. E. GRAHAM & CO.

Galena, April 28, 1858 ap28dlaw

NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

495 Broadway, New-York.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the GROVER & BAKER Machine with important improvements at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of ELIAS HOWE, JR., and the GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co.

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.

The moderate price at which Machines, making the GROVER & BAKER stitch, can now be had, brings them within the reach of all and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machine, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy Machines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch, but also that such Machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of ELIAS HOWE, JR.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO

495 Broadway New York.

A CARD FROM ELIAS HOWE, JR.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company, or their Agents, or Licenses, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company, and their Licenses, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly, wherever found. ELIAS HOWE, JR.

New York dec24daw

THE SINGER

SEWING MACHINES.

THE marked and ever-extending popularity

—OF—

Singer's Sewing Machines,

Both in America and Europe, is such as best to establish their superiority over all others in the market. Sewing Machines (*so called*) may be bought, it is true, for a smaller amount of dollars, but it is mistaken economy to invest anything in a worthless or unreliable article, and those who will do so must abide the consequences.

Singer's New Family Machine,

A light and elegantly mounted article, and capable of executing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family. Price, only $50

SINGER'S

Transverse Shuttle Machine,

Peculiarly adapted to

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES,

As well as general family use. Price, with Hemmer and beautifully ornamented, $75. Plain, $50.

SINGER'S No. 1 & 2

STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINES,

Both of very general application and capacity, and popular both in the family and the manufactory. Prices reduced respectively from $135 and $150 to $90 and $100.

Also, to complete the list, an

ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE,

Designed for manufacturing purposes—noiseless, rapid and capable of every kind of work. Price, (including iron stand and drawers) $110—cheaper, in view of its value, than at present from any other establishment.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

jnel4dawlyr 458 Broadway.

J. H. BARRY, Agent, Galena.

Strayed.

STRAYED away from the subscriber some time last May or June, a bay mare Colt, all hind legs white, right hind foot up to the fetlock is white; dark mane and tail, she was a year old last spring. A suitable reward will be given to any one who will return her to me, or give information so that I can get her.

Mrs. MARY LEES,

Jan22dfeb12w 2½ miles north of Elizabeth.

Lost or Strayed.

STRAYED from the subscriber in May last, a two year old mare colt, dark grey color, no marks on it. It was a small sized Colt, somewhat pony build. I will give a suitable reward to any one who will return the same, or give me such information that I can recover her. LAWRENCE DARRIGEN,

1 mile from Galena, on the Elizabeth Road.

Jan 8th, 1861.—1stfeb15w